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Nazis Raid British Convoy; U. S. Debt Boost Indorsed; Lottery Opponents Act

The World's Day—At a Glance
Feb. 13, 1941

Air and Sea: British Convoy Attacked

German warships attacked a convoy laden with supplies, sinking 13 armed British merchantmen, the German High Command reported. [Details: Page 4.]

In London, shipping circles confirmed that an attack had been made on a convoy in the Atlantic but gave no further details.

Bad flying weather sharply curtailed air activities of both the RAF and the Luftwaffe. Minor German activity was reported over some sections of England.

In Washington: Increased Debt Limit Indorsed

The Senate Finance Committee gave quick approval today to legislation increasing the national debt limit to $65,000,000,000 to meet the cost of defense and proposed aid to Britain.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved, 15 to 8, the Administration's lend-lease bill. [Details: Page 1.]

American loans to help Americans buy Britain's $900,000,000 worth of direct investments in the United States were offered by the Federal Loan Administrator. [Details: Financial Page.]

Formation of a balloon barrage unit at Fort Lewis, Wash., to experiment with this type of protection against air raids was announced by Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson.

Approximately $13,706,000 has been assigned to start fortifying and otherwise equipping six of the eight Atlantic bases leased from the British.

President Roosevelt nominated Jerome N. Frank of New York, now Chairman of the Securities Commission, to be a judge of the Second Federal Circuit Court of Appeals which embraces New York, Vermont and Connecticut.

President Roosevelt requested Congress to appropriate immediately $85,223,300 for river and harbor improvements as part of the national defense program and to authorize Army engineers to contract for an additional $5,794,000 in river and harbor work during the current fiscal year. The largest item was for $17,674,000 to provide a sheltered and protected harbor at Los Angeles in the area now used as a fleet base.

New England: Anti-Lottery Forces Act

Civic leaders of Massachusetts marshaled their forces to defeat a proposed State lottery bill. [Details: Page 11.]

The Vermont Congressional delegation appealed to President Roosevelt to avert a threatened strike on the Rutland Railroad. [Details: Page 11.]

Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, stressing importance of amendments to the lend-lease bill, urged more aid to Britain. [Details: Page 12.]

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts told a Boston women's club that the House amendments to the lend-lease bill still do not make it satisfactory. [Details: Page 11.]

The Boston Boy Scout Council announced a special training program to relieve a shortage of scoutmasters resulting from the defense program. [Details: Page 11.]

President Roosevelt nominated George F. Troy of Providence as United States Attorney for the Rhode Island District. Mr. Troy was first assistant to J. Howard McGrath, former United States Attorney, who resigned to run for Governor and was elected.

In Africa: British Repulse Counterattacks

British troops in Eritrea were reported to have repulsed Italian counterattacks and to have advanced to positions controlling the highway junction at Elgena, 30 miles from the Sudan frontier. [Details: Page 5.]

Intensified air activity over the Mediterranean was seen in British reports that the RAF had carried out attacks on Sicily and Rhodes, while Italian and German warplanes continued nightly bombings of British-held Libya.

British occupation of the former Libyan key city of Bengasi was reported to be winning the co-operation of both natives and Italians. [Details: Page 5.]

Greco-Italian Front: Greeks Advance Three Miles

Greek lines in Albania were advanced three miles in the coastal sector after intense artillery action to prepare the way toward the vital Italian port of Valona, according to Greek reports. Greek attacks were also reported over a wide front in the central sector.

Acute supply and transport problems were reported by Greek sources to have forced Italy to abandon attempts to take the offensive in Albania, and to begin building defenses.

Italian warplanes were reported by the Rome High Command to have bombed Greek artillery emplacements and communications lines on the Albanian front.

Far East: Americans Advised to Leave Orient

Americans remaining in the Orient were urgently requested to leave. Consular officials at Shanghai and Tokyo told individuals the move is "in your own and the best national interests." Army wives and children are leaving the Philippines in a surprise move. [Details: Page 1.]

In Bangkok, Maj. Gen Raishiro Sumita, head of the Japanese commission administering armistice terms in the Thailand-Indo-China border dispute, completed an official call on Thai leaders, including Premier Luang Bipul Songgram.

Lauchlin Currie, administrative assistant to President Roosevelt, presented a commemorative medal to President Lin Sen of the Chinese Nationalist Government in Chungking.

And Dogdom Paid Its Debt

Dogdom has repaid a debt to mankind.

At Stamford, Conn., the other day James Greco, a factory worker, plunged fully clothed into icy Rippowam River and swam 50 yards through frigid water to rescue a stray dog adrift on an ice cake.

The dog was taken to the Humane Society's shelter and fellow workers of Mr. Greco's bought him a new outfit to replace the clothes drenched in his icy swim.

That left a credit balance for mankind.

Yesterday at North Sedgwick, Maine, little David Allen was dragged from two-and-a-half feet of swift running water by his faithful collie Prince, after falling off the end of a bridge near his home. Prince hauled the child up a two-foot bank and summoned aid by barking.

That balanced the account.

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Army Air Corps Sends 500 to Alaskan Posts

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13 (AP)—About 500 officers and men of the Army Air Corps sailed for Alaska aboard the Army transport St. Mihiel yesterday.

The ship is to call at Seattle for other Air Corps units enroute to Seward. The fliers will be divided between Elmendorf Feld at Anchorage and Ladd Field at Fairbanks for training in cold weather flying.

Gasoline Tax Rise Opposed; Cut Demanded

Large group at hearing not only strikes at bill to add a cent but calls for a cent reduction.

Outspoken opposition to an additional one-cent tax per gallon on gasoline and to permanent continuation of the third cent in the present three-cent State gasoline tax was voiced today by motorists, truck owners, farmers and others at a public hearing before the Legislative Committee on Taxation.

The one-cent increase measure was filed by Representative Edmond J. Donlan, (D) of Boston, to relieve real estate by earmarking the revenue for the proposed increase for old age assistance and public relief costs.

The bill to continue the third cent in the three-cent State tax was filed by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation.

Opposes Both

Opposing both measures, Fred Hamlin, manager of the Boston Automobile Club, told the Committee that the present gasoline tax amounts to 38 per cent on the retail price of gasoline, adding that if such a tax were applied to real estate "a hue and cry" would be created.

Mr. Hamlin said, "Any discussion of gasoline taxation at this time should take into consideration the fact that during the past decade more than $90,000,000 of Massachusetts automotive tax funds have been diverted to non-highway purposes.

Commissioner Long, arguing for his bill to make the temporary third cent in the three-cent gasoline tax permanent, said: "Let's be honest with ourselves and make it a three-cent tax," pointing out that under the present system the temporary tax is renewed at every Legislative session. He said Massachusetts is the only one of the 48 States having a regular tax of two cents.

The Boston Automobile Club representative suggested that other products and groups be taxed more heavily, among them the dog racing tracks. The latter proposal brought considerable response from some members of the Committee, particularly Senator Donald W. Nicholson (R) of Wareham, who said, "The tracks haven't paid their stockholders for the last two years."

Class Legislation

John E. Rice, representing the Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association and the Diamond Oil Company, charged that the tax increase proposal is class legislation. He warned that an increase "would place a terrific burden on the farmer."

Sidney von Loesecke, representing the Automobile Legal Association, pointed out the Massachusetts motor car owners are now taxed $35,000,000 a year and that they cannot afford further increase.

Representative Donlan, the petitioner, was the only speaker favoring the one-cent tax increase, although Mr. Long told the Committee that he agreed with the Donlan bill in principle. Representative Donlan said the one-cent gasoline tax increase would produce $7,000,000 annually to aid real estate. He insisted "the present crushing load of taxation must be lifted from the back of real estate."

"The time has now come when those who use our roads must pay their share of the cost, Representative Donlan continued. Real estate can no longer carry the major share of the burden. At this time of crisis we must encourage home ownership and security. The total annual cost of all highways, streets, and roads in Massachusetts averages roughly $65,000,000. Motor vehicles bring in about $25,000,000, or less than 40 per cent of this total."

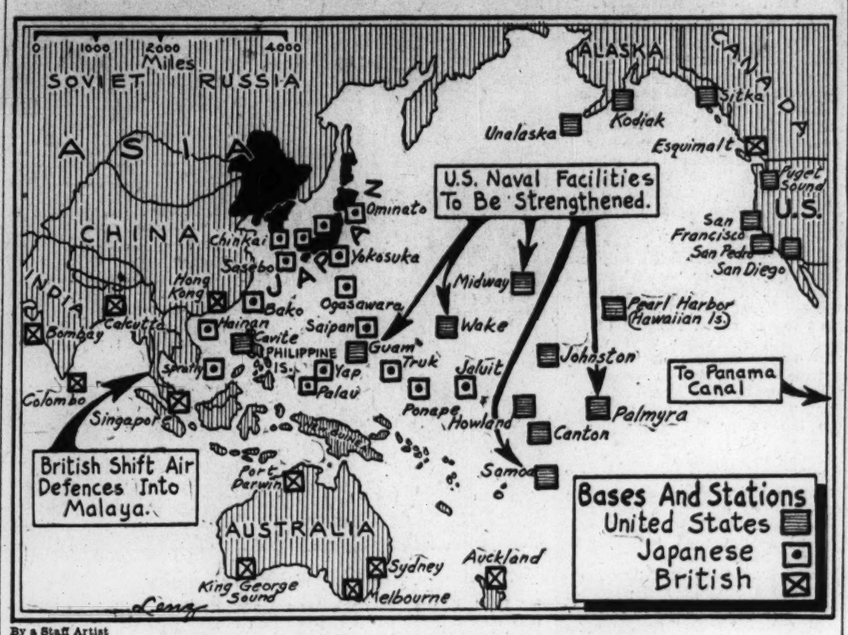
Others Oposing

Among others who opposed both bills were Willis B. Downey, representing the Board of Trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway, who said the Elevated deficit would be increased $44,000 a year if the gasoline tax is increased; Day Baker, secretary of the Massachusetts Automobile Dealer and Garage Association; F. I. Hardy, representing the Expressmen's League; Frank Sawyer, owner of the Checker Taxi Co.; and many others.

Because of the fact the hearing on the gasoline tax issue lasted longer than anticipated, the Committee postponed until next Tuesday a hearing on two bills regarding real estate tax limitation.

One of these measures would establish a special commission to study advisability of placing a limit of $25 per $1,000 valuation on real estate. The other would establish immediately a $35 real estate tax limit. Several persons attended today's hearing expecting to speak on these bills but were not able to do so.

New Theater of World Unrest



By a Staff Artist

How U. S., Japan and Britain Line Up in Far East

Navy to Play New Role in Pacific? Hull Warns Americans to Quit East

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said today that American consular offices were telling American citizens to leave Far Eastern countries as a precautionary measure in view of disturbed conditions.

The Secretary's statement was in reply to questions based on dispatches from Tokyo and Shanghai reporting that "urgent" suggestions had been made that all American women and children, and all American men who could, withdraw from those areas.

State Department officials said American consular officers in China, Japan, the Philippines and other Far Eastern countries had been instructed to renew similar suggestions which previously have been made in conformity with the United States Government's policy of advising Americans to leave possible danger zones while adequate transportation facilities were still available.

Evacuation Starts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA, Feb. 13—Disclosure that between 300 and 400 wives and children of Army officers are leaving soon for the United States aboard Army transports underlines the fact that Americans in the Far East have been abandoning interests which it has taken a century or more to establish.

[War Department officials in Washington declined to comment on the Philippine evacuations, which came as a surprise although similar moves were made some time ago in other parts of the Orient.]

In contrast with more spectacular events in Europe the rather peaceful evacuation of Americans in this part of the world hardly arouses the attention that it otherwise might, but it is a movement of importance that will be better understood with the passing weeks. It marks the end of an era, whether or not the great conflict which it may presage develops.

That era has been one in which thousands of Americans have been able to look upon China and Japan as home during a period of three generations or more. They were strangers in strange lands, but they had faith in their own institutions and the civilization for which they stood, and their ideal was not one of European imperialism. They sought the rewards of honest trade rather than territorial concessions, and with this there mingled a strong spirit of philanthropy which led to the establishment of schools, universities, and other cultural activities.

Harbinger of War

Recently this writer has traveled many hundreds of miles in Chinese territory that is under nominal Japanese occupation, in the shadow, so to speak, of the Tri-Partite Pact, and has noted its effect upon Americans. At the time the pact was announced I was in Dairen, where many Japanese interpreted it as an inevitable harbinger of war. In two days I had crossed Manchuria and was in Peiping.

Americans who had been living there for years were even at that time planning to leave their homes, and for many this meant pulling up roots that had gone deep into the yellow soil of the old Capital. In Peiping the American stake is an impressive one, for it has mainly to do with cultural work. The Yenching University and the Language School weathered the storm of the hostilities in 1937, but members of the faculty in both these seemed to doubt that they could carry on if the situation became tenser than it already was.

On the train from Peiping to Shanghai I met a number of mis-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

New Pacific Crisis Seen by Australia

By the Associated Press

Sydney, Australia, Feb. 13

A. W. Fadden, Deputy Prime Minister of Australia, declared today that the war had reached a new stage of the utmost gravity to Australia and indicated that "grave advices" concerning the situation in the Pacific had been received.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Commander of British forces in the Far East with headquarters at Singapore, is to attend an urgent session of service chiefs here tomorrow.

Rising Risks For Japan In Indies Move

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N., Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Far Eastern situation boils down to the fact that Japan very definitely knows what it wants, but does not know how safe it is to take it.

Clearly, the risks the Japanese will run in an adventure to the southward are increasing every day. France has become a negligi-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—The United States Navy today appeared headed for a broader role in the struggle against totalitarian aggression in Europe and Asia.

As signs multiply that Japan and Germany are preparing to extend the theaters of war within the near future, Administration officials here expressed confidence that Congress finally will grant the Navy permission to strengthen naval facilities on the key island of Guam.

This improvement at Guam, coupled with an almost equally important project for increased naval utilization of Samoa, is seen here as paving the way for greater Anglo-American co-operation in all parts of the Pacific, thereby freeing British vessels for service in other waters and acting as a further bar to Japanese expansion, particularly in the direction of the Netherlands and British East Indies.

Evacuation Urged

Sources close to all American-British Empire discussions here have long insisted that an agreement between the United States and the Empire has been reached providing for joint action in the event of further threatening moves on the part of Japan.

Fortification of Samoa, which commands the waters between Hawaii and Australia-New Zealand, and of Guam, almost equidistant between Japan and the Netherland Indies, would seem to

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Committee Vote Sends Lease Bill To Senate Floor

Foreign Relations Committee approves aid-to-Britain measure, 15 to 8—New amendments curtail powers of President and put time limit on authority—Supporters see victory.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—Acting within 36 hours after completion of its public hearings, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today passed the lend-lease bill by the substantial vote of 15 to 8 and submitted it immediately to the Senate.

Preliminary debate began at once on the floor of the Senate, although formal debate does not begin until next Monday to be unlimited by cloture.

Senator Warren R. Austin, (R) of Vermont, the assistant Republican leader, called on Britain to state its "peace aims." He hastened to add that he was not proposing the suggestion for incorporation into the bill, but merely because he felt Britain's peace views should be considered when negotiations began for the transfer of war materials.

Senator Josh Lee, (D) of Oklahoma, touched off the discussion in the Senate by declaring that "as long as Hitler is on the loose, it is suicide for America to place her faith in neutrality and appeasement."

"Every Hitler sympathizer, every appeaser, and every 'fifth columnist' in America is trying to stop the bill," Senator Lee declared. "They are shouting that its passage would make Roosevelt a dictator. They seem to prefer to have Hitler as a Dictator permanently than to trust Roosevelt with emergency powers temporarily."

Nazi Propaganda

Senator Lee said that Congress was "being assaulted by the greatest campaign of Nazi propaganda which has yet been unleashed" in an effort to stop the Administration bill or weaken it by amendment.

He asserted that "the reason we still have peace here in America is because the British Navy is still out there on the Atlantic."

Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida asserted that the large majority for it "indicates a new unity on the part of the American Congress and American people toward aggression of the dictators."

"America is now standing up in the old American way for the American way of life," he said.

Representative John Taber (R) of New York told the House he could not help contrasting the stand taken on the British aid by Wendell Willkie and the Administration.

He said he thought the attention of the country should be called to the fact that Mr. Willkie was very definite about what aid he wanted to give Great Britain, destroyers, airplanes and the like, whereas President Roosevelt and his Cabinet made no such definite commitments.

Opponents have promised that there will be no filibustering tactics. The certainty of the outcome is doubted by no one.

Two new amendments and one revision of an amendment were adopted by the Senate Committee at its final executive session today before putting the whole bill to the final test.

All amendments initiated by the House of Representatives were accepted and the further revisions were undertaken to obtain the widest possible base of bipartisan support.

Two Changes Made

The two additional changes were:

1. A provision, drawn by Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, specifically prevents the President from entering into any transactions or commitments under the bill which would in any way go beyond the appropriations specifically approved by Congress.

2. While the bill permits the President to set up a revolving fund from receipts obtained from foreign countries incident to the lending and leasing of armaments, a new amendment stipulates that such a fund may not be used after July 1, 1946.

The Senate Committee reworded the House provision which was designed to enable Congress to cancel all or parts of the powers delegated to Congress by a majority-vote concurrent resolution. It was a technical revision of language for the purpose of resolving possible doubts of constitutionality.

Despite all amendments, the Committee divided essentially on party lines in the final vote. Fourteen Democrats and Senator Wallace H. White (R) of Maine voted for it. Six Republicans and two Democrats opposed it.

Amendment Rejected

The Committee rejected 13 to 9 an amendment which would have declared that nothing in the bill authorized the sending of United States Army or naval forces outside the Western Hemisphere or the possessions of the United States.

There also was no indication that the Committee gave any substantial consideration to the sugges-

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Sofia Veers Toward Nazis In New Shift

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 13—Britain's plans in the Balkans are known today to be taking into full consideration the possibility that Bulgaria may already have passed under full German domination.

Britain in the past few days has been making an attempt to preserve the last remnants of unity in the Balkans as a bulwark against German penetration.

This was the motive behind the diplomatic break with Rumania and Prime Minister Winston Churchill's recent warning to Bulgaria.

But Reichsführer Hitler's combination of intimidation and threatening propaganda appears to have placed Bulgaria in a position where it can do little to resist Nazi action either on or across its territory. It is known here that Germany has made use of the Macedonian Terrorist Committee—a group of irridentists, vigorously opposed to King Boris and all that his Bulgarian regime represents.

[The official Hungarian news agency reported today that the Bulgarian Government radio had broadcast a speech asserting that Bulgaria was entitled to an outlet to the Aegean Sea across Greek territory, the Associated Press reported.

The speech might indicate that Bulgaria now has decided to throw in its lot with Germany, co-operating in a move against Greece, hoping with German aid to regain its lost Aegean coastline.]

Axis pressures, moreover, are believed to be contemplated in Yugoslavia.

Yugoslavia's Premier, Dragisha Cvetkovitch, accompanied

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Franco and Duce Agree on War Aims: Page 4.

G. O. P. Leaders Differ on Willkie Aid Policy

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—Looking over the Lincoln Day political oratory—which if laid end to end would fill the first 17 pages of your favorite newspaper—the impression is that the Republican leaders had such a good time battling each other that the enemy got off with hardly a scratch.

Right out in open, celebrating their very own celebration, the Republicans named names, and when it was all added up the casualties seemed to be mostly Republicans with New Dealers unscathed.

Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, runner-up for the Republican presidential nomination at Philadelphia, let it be frankly known that, in his judgment, the actual Republican presidential nominee, Wendell L. Willkie, "does not and cannot speak for the Republican Party" on foreign policy.

The lend-lease bill which Mr. Willkie supports as "the best clear chance to keep us out of war" was described by Senator Taft in his Lincoln Day speech at Harrisonburg, Va., last night as authorizing "the President to take us into war."

More and Harsher Words

Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota used a harsher word with which to brand the titular leader of his party. Mr. Willkie's course to him was a "betrayal."

Representative Hamilton Fish of New York, who would have been chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee had Mr. Willkie been elected along with a Republican Congress, celebrated Lincoln Day in Baltimore by using an even harsher word in expressing his estimate of Mr. Willkie's proposals for aid to Britain.

The Republican leader himself didn't pull any punches. He put it bluntly that the issue which the Republican Party must face is whether it will or will not carry America forward in the role of world leadership that will inevitably follow the war.

"I am here to speak to you tonight to challenge you to a higher destiny," he said in New York, "than the destiny of compromise and negation and failure and death. . . .

"Republicans of 1941, have you got it in you? Have you or not?"

These unexpectedly outspoken speeches, sober and sincere as they are, do not really add to the deep fissure within the ranks of the Party's "leadership"; they simply bring into clearer focus the deep fissure which has developed.

May Save Party Eventually

This division within the inner councils of the Party, this divergence of direction among the leaders of the Party, while painful to the Republicans at the moment, may well prove helpful to both the Party and the country, for the issue which the Republicans must resolve is the issue which the Nation must resolve and it is beneficial to bring it into the open.

Actually, it was Miss Clare Boothe, the acidulous playwright who wields the scalpel with an Elizabeth Arden smile, who put the issue more pointedly than any of the party professionals.

First she asked herself: "By what mistaken course of thought or action has the Republican seat transferred itself so swiftly and surely from Calvin Coolidge's electric horse to Mr. Roosevelt's electric chair?" and her answer was:

"Because the Republican Party is committing hara-kiri with the sharp knife of a great political inconsistency! The inconsistency between a free economic system and isolationism.

"This inconsistency between its present isolationism and its historic devotion to a free economic system is one which will prove fatal unless it is soon resolved.

"Non-involvement in the peace of the world is wholly inconsistent with a country whose stake in world peace is so great and so far-flung. Surely we have learned this lesson, that non-involvement in the peace of the world is sure-fire involvement in the wars of the world."

Dewey Nearer Willkie

The main impact of the address of District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey of New York was against the isolationist position. He advocated "all-out aid to the heroic people of Britain" and favored the lend-lease bill with no more reservations than those advocated by Mr. Willkie this week.

Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire stood out as stoutly as Mr. Willkie himself in his indorsement of American aid to Britain and in his estimate of the positive role which the United States must play in enabling Britain to prevail in the war.

"England stands today," he said in Brooklyn, "that free peoples may stand forever. But England can stand only so long as she has a reservoir of materials necessary to the struggle. We can assert today with assurance that England covets no possession of ours. We can likewise assert with assurance that the powers which today attack England covet all we have."

Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, Minority Leader in the House of Representatives, able and respected conciliator of Republican differences, middle-road chairman of the Republican National Committee, referred to Mr. Willkie's "vigorous and dynamic leadership." But he didn't express any opinion whether Mr. Willkie's was the "right and intelligent leadership" or whether it would continue to be welcome leadership.

When the Republican Party decides in which direction it is going to go, it will help the country decide in which direction it is going to go. And then, at some later date, perhaps in 1944, it will be decided whether the Republican Party and the American people are going to go the same way or different ways.

Text of Willkie speech: Page 7. Intimate Message: Page 3.

Labor Men Fear Defense Lag Will Cost Jobs for Thousands

By the Associated Press

On the labor front high officials of the American Federation of Labor, meeting in Miami, Fla., expressed concern about the thousands of men who have been shifted around the nation to meet defense demands and may soon find themselves again unemployed and away from home.

Perhaps the most pressing instance, said John P. Coyne, head of the A. F. of L. Building and Construction Trades Department, is in the Carpenters' Union.

Mr. Coyne re-emphasized the Federation would find a way to settle differences in most cases without resorting to a walkout.

For the first time in its history, the Federation's Executive Council considered the case of a union official whose expulsion had been demanded because of racketeering —Jacob Wellner, business agent of the painters and decorators district council in Brooklyn, who served part of a two-year term for extortion and then was re-elected to his old union job.

Mr. Wellner's re-election, it was said, was ratified by the painters' international union executive council after a hearing two weeks ago in Lafayette, Ind., of protests brought by other members of the Brooklyn district council.

The Federation reported that President Roosevelt had agreed to a conference of opposing attorneys in the federal government's pending anti-trust actions against labor leaders and organizations.

The Federation Executive Council renewed demands that such anti-trust suits be dropped and William Green, President of the A. F. of L., said he had arranged with the President to have Thurman Arnold meet with Joseph A. Padway in Washington soon. Arnold is Assistant U. S. Attorney General in charge of monopoly cases. Padway is general counsel for the A. F. of L.

New York — Mounted policemen and foot patrolmen swinging clubs carried on a running battle late yesterday with pickets at and near the site of construction of the new Battery-Brooklyn Tunnel at the Battery. It was the third successive day of clashes.

Six persons were arrested in the first melee.

The pickets are members of an A. F. of L. union engaged in a jurisdictional dispute with another A. F. of L. union, whose members are employed on the site.

Lansing, Mich.—J. E. Garlent, Vice-President in charge of manufacturing for Motor Wheel Corporation, announced today that the morning shift of 800 employees had left their jobs at the Corporation's plant No. 2, which is engaged in the manufacture of defense materials.

The walkout occurred while a special mediation commission was endeavoring to settle a dispute between the management and the United Automobile Workers Union-A. F. of L., bargaining agency for the plant's employees, over a new contract.

Unalaska, Alaska — An agreement to submit a wage dispute to the Federal Conciliation Board permitted resumption of work today on the big Aleutian Dutch Harbor naval air base, stopped two days ago.

Delegates of the Carpenters and Joiners Union, Local 614, and representatives of the Siems Drake Puget Sound Co., contractors, discussed the questions at issue and agreed to abide by any decision of the conciliation group.

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Wonders of Research: Plant Puzzle

Fossils of social insects being sought as keys to spread of flowering growths over earth.

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Sciences Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Another problem reminding one of the old puzzle of which came first the hen or the egg, is the story of how flowering plants came to dominate the earth's land regions. Geology recognizes our age as the Age of Mammals since mammals figure so prominently in the modern fauna, but it is equally the Age of Flowering Plants for these are more vigorous in the Plant Kingdom than the lower types.

These higher plants, like the mammals, flowered into dominance in the Eocene or "dawn" age, a period of tremendous evolutionary outburst according to their records left in the rocks. Because of the extraordinary vigor with which these new forms took possession of the earth, geologists reason that they must actually have originated and played a minor role sometime in the Upper Cretaceous period when the great dinosaurs were coming to the end of their reign. And because blossoms and the social insects, notably bees, and to a lesser extent wasps, play such important roles together, it is reasoned that though the blossom might have developed first it would have been of little advantage to the plant and probably would have soon disappeared had not pollen-carrying insects come into the world at the same time.

But until recently there has been no evidence of proof. Social insects make very poor fossils except under the most fortuitous circumstances, and conditions were not at their best until Tertiary times when many were trapped in the sticky resin of evergreens and preserved intact in more or less transparent amber. Many forms existant then are still extant.

First Conclusion Wrong

All this introduction is to show the great importance geology would associate with any earlier evidence of social insects, evidence which Dr. Roland W. Brown of the United States Geological Survey presents in the American Journal of Science describing the comb of an 80,000,000-year-old wasp nest, "the earliest known relic of the social insects on earth," just added to the collections in the National Museum. It was found by Dr. J. B. Reeside and Dr. C. E. Dobbin of the Geological Survey in southwestern Utah, in sandy continental deposits relatively barren of fossils.

"Apparently the wasp nest fell into mud which covered it over forming a mould," say Museum authorities. "The original material of the comb soon disappeared, but the form was left. The mud was afterward bound together in an iron solution, resulting in a hard concretion in which the form would be preserved indefinitely."

There were no remains of the builders of the nest, Dr. Brown says, but it is very similar to the type built by some extant species of colonial wasps. He therefore placed the fossil in the form genus known as Celliforma.

But, as has happened many times before in the case of poorly preserved specimens which subsequent study disclosed to be something entirely different, New England entomologists who have studied the fossil say it isn't a wasp comb at all, but a species of marine invertebrate. They suggest perhaps it was washed out of its original resting place and redeposited much later in Washington County, southwestern Utah. Only within recent weeks a fossil which was first described as the pen of a squid, then as the wing of a cockroach, was finally determined to be a leaf cast.

New Switches

Every time an ordinary household wall switch is snapped, an electric arc burns in the air between the two copper contacts. It establishes for an instant a temperature ranging from 5,000 to 9,000 degrees Fahrenheit and a pin-point of the metal is burned away. These switches will withstand these burning attacks for years because the current is low and the switch not used too often.

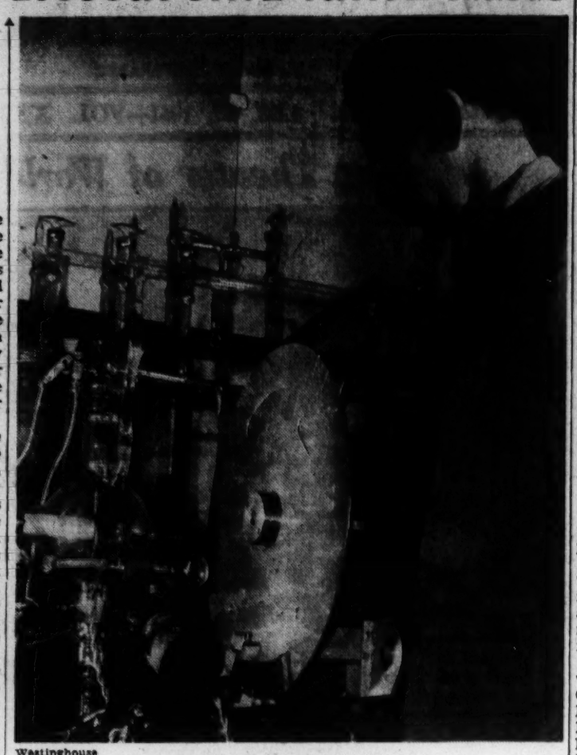
But industrially the story is different for large switches commonly handle currents 50 times as great as house current, turning on and off sometimes 100 times an hour.

It has long been accepted theory that all electric arcs concentrate their burning power in a compact mass, but research conducted by engineers at the Westinghouse Laboratories, shows this to be false. The investigations found that arcs diffuse under low air pressure and are weakened in their burning effect. They exhibit copper contacts which have withstood as many as 200 bombardments of 5,000 ampere arcs at low pressures without showing any signs of burning. Contacts exposed to similar attacks at ordinary air pressure are deeply pitted and burned.

This is the story behind the latest type of Westinghouse and General Electric power line switches in which a blast of compressed air is used actually to blow out or diffuse the hot arc that jumps between the contacts. So far these have only been developed for emergency use as protection against lightning, but other new uses are certainly on the way.

Third-Dimension Pictures

Third dimension pictures in natural color Kodachrome are featured in a novel device called the "View-Master" manufactured and sold by Sawyer's, Box 490, Portland, Ore. Operating on the stereoscope principle but employing a modernistic set of binocular lenses mounted in plastic, the View-Master holds miniature reels around the circumference of which are mounted seven pairs of color photos. Cost is surprisingly low, $1.15 for the viewing device and 35 cents each for the reels.



Westinghouse

Super-Speed Photography

Dr. R. C. Mason, Westinghouse research engineer, with his whirling disk lens apparatus that enabled him to take pictures of an electric arc in as little as 1/50,000th of a second. Using a slot in the rotating disk as a shutter for a special high speed camera, Dr. Mason made a number of photographs which indicate that an electric arc is diffused or scattered at low air pressures, contrary to accepted belief that an arc always concentrates its burning power.

Senate Group Vote Favors Lease Bill

Continued from Page 1

tion advanced by Wendell L. Willkie that the bill should specifically limit aid to Britain, Greece and China.

The bill, as finally reported, does limit to $1,300,000,000 the amount of existing defense equipment which the President may transfer to the defending democracies.

In announcing the action of the Committee, Chairman Walter F. George described as "vital" the major amendments which the majority had accepted and which, he said, "retains in Congress the full control over the purse strings."

Senator Byrnes, in drafting the new fiscal modification, explained that its purpose was to quiet fears that the President might make contracts creating a deficiency.

Ironclad Authority

"This makes ironclad and clear the authority of Congress over the purse," Senator Byrnes declared. "It makes it absolutely positive that the President can neither make expenditures nor enter into a contract involving payment of money unless Congress authorizes it."

The Committee vote on the bill was: For the bill—Chairman George, Senators Pat Harrison, Robert F. Wagner, Tom Connally, Elbert D. Thomas, Frederick Van Nuys, James E. Murray, Claude Pepper, Theodore F. Green, Alben W. Barkley, Robert R. Reynolds, Joseph F. Guffey, Carter Glass, James F. Byrnes, and Wallace White.

Senator White was the only Republican to support the bill.

Against the bill: Senators Hiram Johnson, Arthur Capper, Robert M. La Follette, Arthur H. Vandenberg, Henrik Shipstead, Gerald P. Nye, Guy M. Gillette and Bennett Champ Clark.

Senators Gillette and Clark were the only Democrats opposing the bill.

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The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

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Christian Science Programs

Tuesdays and Fridays 3:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time 15.36mc (19.5m). 11.79mc (25.4m).
Third Sundays monthly 4:30-5 p. m., Eastern Standard Time. 6.04mc (49.6m). 11.79mc (25.4m).
Note: To convert Eastern Standard Time to Greenwich Time add 5 hours and an additional hour for British Summer Time.

Wheeler Examines Propaganda on Air

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, said today that "complaints of propaganda by the radio, by some of the newspapers, by many columnists and the motion picture industry have become so numerous that official notice must be taken of them."

In a letter to Fred Webber, general manager of the Mutual Broadcasting Company, Senator Wheeler asked for a copy of talks by radio commentators over the network during the past year. He said he previously had requested similar information from the National and Columbia Broadcasting companies.

"In checking up on your commentators," Senator Wheeler wrote, "I find that on the war issue particularly they have not only been editorializing, but in many instances propagandizing."

American-Born Woman Expects Commons Seat

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—Mrs. Beatrice Clough Rathbone, American-born widow of a British flying officer who was a Conservative Party member of Parliament, has cabled members of her family here that she is about to succeed to her husband's seat in the House of Commons by unopposed election.

She would be the second United States-born Member of Parliament. Viscountess Astor, a native of Virginia, has served in Parliament since 1919.

'Free Italian' Group Formed, Democracy Over Fascism Goal

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—Formation of a "Free Italian" committee, dedicated to the defeat of Fascism in Italy and the propagation of democracy there, was in its initial stages here today, backed by anti-Fascist editors, intellectuals and organizations composed of Americans of Italian extraction.

The committee, working through inside contacts in Italy and simultaneously combating Fascist elements among Italo-American groups, would parallel in a degree the efforts of the Free Italian Committee which made its appearance in London this week. As now shaping up, however, it would attempt nothing as formal as Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Free French agency, making no pretense of setting up a provisional Italian Government in exile.

Prominently mentioned as moving toward collaboration in founding the "Free Italian" Committee are the editors of La Parola, anti-Fascist newspaper here; the Mazzini Society, democratic organization founded by prominent liberals of Italian extraction, and persons prominent in Italo-American quarters, among whom is Maj. Goffredo Pantaleoni, who resigned last June as head of the Italian Tourist Information Office in protest against Italy's alliance with Germany.

Influence of Defeat

The sharp reverse suffered by Fascist Italy in Libya and Albania, already profoundly affecting opinion in Italo-American communities, has encouraged anti-Fascist groups to hope that counsel and information reaching Italy from the United States with its 5,000,000 citizens of Italian origin may aid the move to upset the Mussolini dictatorship.

The Italo-American groups concerned, which are still inclined toward unity, are expected in responsible quarters to combine efforts, possibly under the leadership of Count Carlo Sforza, prominent anti-Fascist and one-time Italian Foreign Minister and member of an old Florentine family.

The stepped-up drive to win Italy for democracy will figure prominently in the mass meeting called by the Mazzini Society for Feb. 16, which will be addressed by Count Sforza and several of the Society's most influential members, including Prof. Gaetano Salvemini of Harvard University and Professor G. A. Borgese of the University of Chicago.

Simultaneously, Girolamo Valenti, editor of La Parola, has arranged for a discussion dinner late in February where another group of Italo-Americans will concern themselves with proposals for a "Free Italian" Committee.

Continental Scope

Meanwhile evidence that the program may take on continental proportions was found in dispatches from Montreal, Quebec, disclosing that plans for a "Free Italian" committee will be discussed at the annual meeting of the Order of Italo-Canadians on Feb. 22 and 23. The Italo-Canadian order has between 1,300 and 1,400 members, according to Vigilante Nidata, Dominion grand master. The original "Free Italian" committee in London is pledged to seek the upset of Premier Mussolini and to help the British toward victory.

While Washington is maintaining regular diplomatic relations with Italy, no "Free Italian" committee in the United States could go as far as the London committee, it was stressed by a spokesman for the Mazzini Society here.

The establishment of a "national Italian government committee" might force Washington to choose between it and the Italian Embassy, he held. On the other hand, were the United States to enter the war, an American-Italian group could go even so far as to set up a provisional government, as Thomas Masaryk did in the case of Czechoslovakia in 1917.

It also was emphasized that any present Italian effort should be kept free of British ties, thus avoiding Fascist charges that it was "Churchill's agent," and maintain its influence as high as possible inside Italy.

Larger Possibilities

While formation of the "Free Italian" committee hinges on the ability of various anti-Fascist groups to agree and may require several weeks for its consummation —and may be hastened or retarded by events in Europe and Africa— some anti-Fascist spokesmen saw in the proposal still larger possibilities for action.

Major Pantaleoni urged that the committee work to convince American opinion that the United States must help build an "American peace at the end of the war—a peace based on the principles imbedded in the United States Constitution." This Pax Americana, he said, should call for a world federation of nations "with the United States in it," should provide for an international police force and contain "teeth" in the form of military sanctions to be used against aggressor nations.

Evidence of the lessening of Fascist influence among Italo-Americans was reported by the Mazzini Society, whose spokesman said it had organized about 50 groups in the United States stretching from New York to San Francisco and that membership lists in these groups were increasing all along the line.

As illustrative of the new trend on which Free Italian proponents hope to capitalize, a spokesman cited the action of the trustees of the Fascio Arnaldo Mussolini Social and Educational Club of Hoboken, N. J., in changing its name to Circulo Amerigo Vespucci.

Buenos Aires Invaded— By Army of Butterflies

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Feb. 13 (AP)—Thousands of brilliantly colored butterflies fluttered down on Buenos Aires today in an unusual invasion which natural scientists were unable to explain. The butterflies settled in swarms in the streets and on the clothing of pedestrians.

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SEVEN TRAINS DAILY TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTH

...GO MODERN GO SEABOARD!

Disk Releases Commemorate Paderewski's Long Career

Review of Recordings

Fifty years before the public as an artist—on the concert stage and eventually in the movies and on the radio—are celebrated by RCA-Victor this month in its Paderewski Golden Anniversary Album. The album consists of reissues of the less familiar Schubert Moment Musicale, No. 2, in A flat, the Mozart Rondo in A minor (K. 511), the Haydn Theme and Variations in F minor, and the Chopin Polonaise in A flat major (featured in the picture "Moonlight Sonata"). The Polonaise, of all the numbers chosen, seems to emphasize the elements of the varied career of this artist whose fame has become virtually legendary.

New recordings of standard classics form the bulk of the Victor releases of the past weeks. At the top of the list is the Brahms Symphony No. 4, in E minor, done by the Boston Symphony, Serge Koussevitzky conducting. It is virtually a toss-up between this one and the Fourth by the Philadelphia Orchestra under Leopold Stokowski. Personal predilections will rule here. Also excellent, though probably an older release, is Tchaikovsky's Sixth "Pathetique" done by Wilhelm Furtwaengler and the Berlin Philharmonic. Beautifully played and recorded is the familiar Wagner "Die Meistersinger" Overture coupled with the Third Act prelude to "Lohengrin," done by Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra.

Having recently released the Mozart double piano sonata, Victor has followed with the well-done Concerto for Two Pianos and Orchestra, in E flat major, played by Jose and Amparo Iturbi, with the Rochester Philharmonic, conducted by Mr. Iturbi. Thus Mozart's best known works for two pianos are now available. It is sheer tonal pleasure to listen again to the combination of E. Power Biggs on the "Bach" organ, with Arthur Fiedler's Sinfonietta, in the Handel Concerto No. 12, for Organ and Orchestra. If organ records are more popular it is largely due to these Biggs-Fiedler recordings.

Tribute to Delius

Single disks of note include Peter Warlock's Serenade, a tribute to the sixtieth birthday of Frederick Delius, by Constant Lambert's string orchestra, by Victor. It is in the flowing stringy style of Delius with the ever-present suggestions of English country tunes running all through it. For modern music there is the New Music Quarterly recording of work by Bennington College music students — Mary Howe's Stars for Chamber Orchestra, done by Quinto Maganini's ensemble, a piece of varied patterns seeming to suggest the constellations. For all we know, the harp glissandi in the score might be shooting stars. On the other side is a Serenade for Oboe, Violin, Viola, and Violoncello by Richard Donovan, also a modern varied form. This is much easier to take than some of the work that has issued from Bennington.

Helen Traubel, one of the newer Metropolitan stars, contributes a very fine album of Schumann's song cycle, "Frauenliebe und Leben" (Woman's Love and Life), the very height of romanticism, written by the composer in the flush of his marriage and the surge of composition that ensued. It is timely, beautiful music divorced from the lyrics which are on the mawkish side for modern tastes.

Vocal

New to American Victor releases is Giuseppe Lugo, Italian tenor, who sings the familiar "Recondita Armonia" (Strange Harmonies) and Elucevan le Stelle (The Stars Were Shining), from Puccini's "Tosca," with Eli Cohen's Orchestra. Mr. Lugo's voice is well heard and seems adequate to the demands of the airs. Lieder much akin to Strauss or Wolf, Pfitzner's "The Yearning Voice" and "Michael's Churchplace," are nicely sung by Margorie Lawrence, soprano of the Metropolitan, with piano accompaniment. John Charles Thomas, baritone, sings two well familiar arias of cynical sentiment—the "Credo" from Verdi's "Otello," and "Enemy of His Country," from Giordano's "Andrea Chenier."

Instrumental

Tossha Seidel, violinist, fairly new to Victor, records two graceful Mozart airs—the familiar minuet, from Divertimento, No. 17, and the less familiar Gavotte from the ballet music to "Idomeneo," while Myra Hess, pianist, plays the much-loved Bach chorale, "Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring," coupling with it a delicate Scarlatti Sonata in G major.

Light Vocal

In the lighter music field Harold Arlen and Ted Koehler have got into the feel of Negro spirituals in their "Reverend Johnson's Dream," an American Negro suite, sung by Negro soloist and chorus. The title song is reminiscent of "De Glory Road." Frank Luther, Zora Layman and the Century Quartet sing a third album of Stephen Foster Melodies, including some early and lesser known songs. Vicente Gomes, guitarist, often heard on the air, provides a nice Iberian recital on three 12-inch Decca records.

Popular

For hot platter collectors is "Comes Jazz," a collection of jazz classics in the driving Chicago style, by Bud Freeman and his Famous Chicagoans, who include Jack Teagarden, "Pee Wee" Russell, and Max Kaminsky. Other good jazz by the better stylists includes Fats Waller's "Everybody Loves My Baby," and Glenn Miller's arrangement, in fast tempo, of the "Anvil Chorus," both for Bluebird. Columbia's best efforts are John Kirby's "Can't We Be Friends" and Benny Goodman's slightly over-arranged "Somebody Stole My Gal," paired with "I'm Always Chasing Rainbows." Much better is Benny's "Yes, My Darling Daughter" and "These Things You Left Me."

Popular Vocal

Vocally, the palms go to Bea Wain's singing of "Hello Ma, I Done It Again" and "How Did It Get So Late, So Early," Victor; Dinah Shore's nicely rocking "Memphis Blues," Bluebird; Mildred Bailey's "Easy to Love," for Columbia; Ginny Simms torchy coupling of "I'm Out of Style" and "These Things You Left Me," Okeh; and Eddie South's stylistic dust offs of "Exactly Like You" and "Wrap Your Troubles in Dreams," with the solid backing of Bud Freeman and Terry Wilson, among others, for Columbia.

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How U. S. Communities Can Go Half Way in Backing Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—Maximum effectiveness of the defense program can be attained, and severe economic and social dislocations in the post-war period can be avoided only if every community in the United States assumes its full responsibility in the present emergency by planning for production, employment, and allied problems, reported the Council for Democracy today in a memorandum pointing to model arrangements in various communities.

Designed as an account of practical proposals for effective community co-operation under defense, the memorandum was prepared by the Council with the aid of a national panel of consultants, under the title, "Community Problems Under Defense," second of a series on problems related to defense of democracy.

Important Contributors

The authorities who contributed include, Fred P. Bartlett, Administrator of the New York City Planning Commission; E. J. Coil of the National Economic and Social Planning Association; Prof. Edward S. Mason of the National Defense Advisory Commission; Morris F. Neufeld, Acting Director, New York Division of State Planning; Herman M. Somers of the National Resources Planning Board; Charles Stauffacher of Brookings Institution; Prof. Joseph K. Folsom of Vassar College, and Prof. Robert R. R. Brooks of Williams College.

Pointing out that the job of the Defense Commission in Washington is primarily to lay out the defense work and get it done, the Council warns that "it cannot move more than half-way toward your community." "You can discover more accurately than any national agency what your community is fitted to do," they state. "What makes it doubly important that you bring your ability to this task is that otherwise, the available energy and enthusiasm will be quickly drained off without the benefit of level-headed guidance; the opportunity for full employment and full contribution to defense will be lost."

The memorandum recommends formation of community councils representing all local groups "to co-operate with and inform existing organizations during the emergency." In this way, community energy can be directed into constructive channels, it points out, instead of into plans "to hunt submarines, to shoot parachutists, and to evacuate cats in case of bombing."

"Booms That Boomerang"

Most consultants agree that the community's main opportunity and the Nation's most immediate need lies in production, but there are differences of opinion as to methods of achieving it. Some regard the defense problem as so urgent that production must be rushed through regardless of "bulge" towns or "purely local considerations." Others favor a long-term point of view, warning that "a sudden slackening of war expenditures might involve a threat to our democratic institutions as serious as that which now threatens us from the outside."

Taking a middle ground, the Council itself warns against "booms that boomerang" and recommends the farming-out method of production wherever possible on the basis of both European and domestic experience. Among the benefits cited for the farming-out idea are: (1) Existing capital investment is fully utilized and no time is lost building new plants and manufacturing new machinery. (2) In the event of bombing attacks upon the United States, the dispersal of industrial activity provided by the farming-out system provides maximum security for maintenance of production. (3) Local labor is employed and this eases the problem of what to do with workers when defense activities cease. (4) There is no increase in the housing problem. (5) Serious dislocations in relief are avoided and the necessity of building temporary schools and other social centers is removed. (6) By utilizing present capacity to its fullest extent, post-emergency adjustment is facilitated.

Efforts to bring new industries into the community, the memorandum advises, "ought to be in accord with a wise and thorough policy conducive to all-around industrial growth and stability and to all-around community welfare in the future." It warns strongly against high pressure methods such as holding out the bait of cheap labor, tax concessions bonuses, or free land.

Declaring that the demand for productive capacity must be met by each locality with an authoritative statement of local resources and a workable plan for putting it to use, the consultants describe experiences of cities where this has been done successfully, including York, Pa.; Bloomington, Ind., Kansas City, Mo., Brooklyn, and City Island, N. Y.

Favors Industrial Training

Community action recommended by the Council in the field of labor divides into three main points. These are: comprehensive surveys of local labor supply and demand; prevention of needless and wasteful migration by urging all workers to check with public employment offices, and fitting men to do the skilled work of defense through a co-operative local plan for industrial training.

"A long-term training program, which most communities have neglected during the depression, is imperative now in the light of the whole defense effort and also of future peacetime needs," the Council declares. It cites the example of Williamsport, Pa., as a model of far-sighted community action in vocational training.

Discussing the placement of labor, the consultants agree that the Federal-State Employment Service is "doing a good job," but urge communities to find ways and means of expanding free placement services to meet the needs of white-collar workers.

Granting that certain problems of labor "become enormously more difficult to handle during an emergency," it is argued that a well-planned and continuous attention to defense in each community will meet them as they arise. The memorandum warns against labor-baiting and strike-breaking which, "instead of safeguarding production produce a depressed morale on the part of those who bear the major burden of defense in the form of rising prices and who are generally the first to be asked to make sacrifices in the name of the crisis."

"Possibly no great contribution can be made locally to industrial peace than by encouraging adoption by local employers of modern personnel-management policies and practices," the memorandum says. It recommends reasonable compensation for workers called to military service as only fair "if a company is likely to benefit from the expansion accompanying our defense program."

To alleviate this problem, the Council recommends that communities provide opportunities for aliens and persons with Germanic or Italian names to identify themselves as loyal Americans, even if they are not citizens.

The memorandum, which will be reissued soon by the American Council on Public Affairs and the American Association for Adult Education in a form adapted for their members, concludes with the statement: "The men in Washington can only go part way in building our defense; we the people must come up to meet them. That is the way democracy works."

Intimate Message from Washington

World Loves a Good Loser, Will Applaud Him and Laugh With Him—That's Willkie, 'Most Undefeated Presidential Loser in Our Time'

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

"No demonstrations, please, no demonstrations of any kind," warned the poised and proper Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia as the audience—at the most crowded, the most expectant and the most hero-conscious Senate Committee hearing in this nation's capital for many a year—burst into applause. Wendell L. Willkie had just brought to a dramatic close his home-from-Britain testimony in support of the Administration's lend-lease bill.

"But you may," Senator George smilingly added a little later, "laugh if you want to."

And so they laughed when Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri sat down to run over some of the 1940 election music on the political pianola, but when he insisted upon playing back all of the crescendo strains of the campaign, asking the Republican leader, in effect, if he didn't think it was pretty fantastic for him to be backing the President at this moment when he had criticized him so harshly, the audience showed plainly that it liked Mr. Willkie's present words better than Senator Clark's old music.

"Of course, I criticized Mr. Roosevelt on numerous matters, and would again criticize him on numerous matters, but what good purpose can be served by raking over the acrimonies of a past campaign?" Mr. Willkie frankly asked. "I submitted my case to the jury and I abide by that verdict."

Patriotism Topped Politics

In this hour of democratic crisis it was patriotism over politics with the witness—the witness who braved the bombs to find out for himself—and this Wendell Willkie, whatever the future will hold in store, is turning out to be one of the most undefeated presidential losers in our time.

It is already evident that the temper and character of Mr. Willkie's testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee are producing a very real effect.

This patently sincere, serious support of the President on the all-vital issue of crisis-foreign policy—this issue of aid to Britain with power to do it—from the one American whom 22,000,000 fellow Americans would like to have seen President has lifted much of the doubt and tension from the country and from the Congress, and the atmosphere is clearer and easier today for it.

Mr. Willkie won from the equally sincere and serious isolationist Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California the assurance that the opponents of the bill would indulge in no dilatory or filibustering tactics.

Mr. Willkie's frank appeal to the Democratic majority, which he said could pass the measure at will, to adopt a tolerant and yielding attitude toward several of the amendments profoundly sought by the Republican minority in order that the bill stand out to the defending democracies as expressing a united nation, gave the Administration a new willingness and a new reason to listen before it jumps.

Lets Time Be the Test

The Republican leader gave his party a bold international outlook, looking forward to the time when America will be the architect of the future peace as well as the decisive contributor to victory in the present war. On this point Mr. Willkie is straightforwardly, irrespective of political consequences, breaking with the principal spokesmen of his party in Congress. Time will tell whether he or they are more accurately reflecting and more wisely leading the 22,000,000 who voted Republican last November.

Finally, Mr. Willkie has incalculably clarified the issue which must be resolved in achieving a united nation to face the emergency. Mr. Willkie's view is: All issues be subordinated to the crisis if the United States is to preserve that area of freedom within which these issues may later be solved in the democratic way.

No one is more concerned than he over the concentration of personal power in the hands of the Presidency, but, he says, if we do not enable our democracy to cope with the emergency, we will lose democracy itself.

And now, what will the irrepressible, undefeated Republican loser be up to next? You know how he happened to go to England? He found himself in the middle of a sentence in an article on foreign affairs and mentally reaching for a fact he didn't have. It was about Britain and the war. He decided at that moment to go and find out.

Who will think it improbable that he may soon be writing an article about China and find himself in the same predicament?

"Grace"—that's Miss Grahn, his omni-competent secretary—"see when the next clipper leaves for China!"

In the committee room, Senator George had admonished against demonstrations; "but you may," he added, "laugh if you want to."

These are hard days for democracy, but they are good days because they demand sacrifice and with sacrificing go, not tears, but joy. R. D.

President Is Urged to Fit Roads for Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—Recognizing that an army travels on roads as well as its "stomach," the Federal Works Agency today recommended to President Roosevelt that he ask Cogress for $287,000,000 for defense highway construction.

Along with a reminder of the part Germany's network of super highways has played in its mechanized warfare, the FWA sent a report of the Public Roads Administration recommending:

An appropriation of $150,000,000 for immediate construction of access roads to serve military and naval reservations and defense industries.

An appropriation of $100,000,000 for immediate strengthening of certain weak sections of the national highway system designated by the War and Navy Departments as the "strategic network."

An appropriation of $25,000,000 for construction and repair of special tactical roads designated by the War Department.

An appropriation of $12,000,000 for advance planning of post-emergency improvements.

Allocation of Costs

Construction of the "access roads" will be carried out by the Public Roads Administration in co-operation with State highway departments and would be paid for entirely by Federal funds.

Strengthening the "strategic network" will also be co-operative between the Federal and State Governments, but contributions of something less than 50 per cent of the cost would be required from State funds.

"Tactical roads," designated by the War Department will be constructed under the supervision of the Public Roads Administration and paid for entirely with Federal funds.

Provision is also made for the reimbursement of expenditures made by States and counties for repair of roads damaged by military use.

While many of the "strategic roads" will serve civilian as well as military traffic, Thomas H. MacDonald, Commissioner of Public Roads, told the President that the program includes "no padding of the needs with theoretical conceptions or community desires masquerading behind defense requirements."

Weakened by Inadequate Bridges

Weakest link on the 74,600 miles of main trunk routes comprising the "strategic network" are 2,436 bridges of inferior capacity, a survey made by the Public Roads Administration and state highway departments showed.

Also on the network are approximately 5,090 miles of road with present surfaces less than 18 feet wide and approximately 14,000 miles on which the existing surface is incapable of supporting in all weather, vehicles of 9,000 pounds wheel load, equipped with low-pressure pneumatic tires.

Reconnaissance surveys and conferences with Army and Navy chiefs indicate a present need for the improvement of 2,830 miles of access road leading to military and naval reservations and to defense plants.

Plans of the War Department were said to be not yet sufficiently crystalized to determine the mileage of roads that will be subjected to tactical uses.

"Actual battlefields," says the report, "cannot always be chosen in advance and roads that are not of the best must sometime be encountered by armies in combat."

It is recommended that in cases where provision for strengthening of weak roads at federal expense is not possible in advance of military maneuvers, the Federal Government should assume responsibility for any road damage that may be caused.

Cuba Puts Curb On Totalitarians

HAVANA, Feb. 13 (AP) — The Cuban Cabinet announced today a series of measures described as aimed against "totalitarian activities" in following out the decree for the defense of democracy signed Jan. 29 by President Batista.

The measures include:

A ban on the use of Italian, German, Spanish, or Soviet Russian flags or emblems except by diplomats.

Prohibition of talking or writing about the United States or any other democracy with disrespect.

Orders to authorities to halt any political meeting where "any kind of totalitarian propaganda" is involved, and to close the mails, telegraphs, and radio to such propaganda.

The Communist Party, like all other political parties, may hold public meetings but only nationalist and democratic propaganda "within the Constitution and laws" of Cuba will be permitted.

Public Hearing for Bridges To Begin March 31 on Coast

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP) — A public hearing in the Justice Department's deportation proceedings against Harry Bridges, West Coast Congress of Industrial Organizations leader, will begin at San Francisco March 31, Attorney General Robert H. Jackson said today.

Mr. Bridges, born in Australia, repeatedly has denied he was a Communist or affiliated with any organization advocating overthrow of the Government by force or violence. Various Congressmen have advocated his deportation on such grounds.

Mr. Jackson said the Government's case against Mr. Bridges would be based upon a report prepared by J. Edgar Hoover, Federal Bureau of Investigation Director, containing "new and additional evidence."

In ordering deportation proceedings started yesterday, Mr. Jackson followed a course similar to that pursued by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins nearly three years ago. The trial examiner in the original proceedings, Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School, found that Mr. Bridges was not a member of the Communist Party although he declared the maritime leader was "energetically radical."

Since that time the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization has been transferred from the Labor to the Justice Department.

The Department of Justice made it clear that it was not passing upon the merits of the case.

The report of the FBI, said Mr. Jackson, "was purely factual and, quite properly, contained no conclusions or recommendation."

Before the first proceedings against Mr. Bridges were closed, the Supreme Court laid down a rule that aliens in such cases must be shown to have been members of or affiliated with organizations advocating overthrow of the Government by force and violence, at the time the proceedings were started, not some time previously.

"Accordingly," Mr. Jackson said, "the conclusion reached by the trial examiner in the case, . . . dealt only with the question of whether or not Mr. Bridges was a member . . . at the time of the deportation proceedings. Dean Landis' conclusion was that the evidence failed to establish that Harry Bridges was either a member of or affiliated with the Communist Party of the United States at the time the deportation proceedings were instituted."

But since then, he added, Congress had enacted the Alien Registration Act of 1940 "to alter the rule" of the Supreme Court decision "and to make deportable an alien who at any time in the past has been a member or affiliated with a subversive organization as described in the Act."

At San Francisco, Mr. Bridges declared "this new attack amounts to persecution" and said the proceedings were "part of the drive against labor."

Structural Damage Held Not Cause of Plane Crash

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP)—Lieut. Col. Fred C. Nelson, commanding officer at McClellan Field, says structural damage was not the original cause of the four-motored Army bomber crash near Lovelock, Nev., last Thursday.

Thanksgiving Day Nov. 20, New York Group Hears

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—An official of a New York merchants' association said yesterday he had been informed by Stephen Early, White House Secretary, that "the President intends to designate Thursday, Nov. 20th, as a day of thanksgiving this year."

John J. Cavanagh, President of the Twenty-third Street Association, said Mr. Early's letter was in answer to a request that the President indicate now the date on which he intended to designate Thanksgiving Day, as an aid to business preparations which must be completed in advance of the holiday.

The 20th is the next-to-the-last Thursday in November.

Rough Going for Chaplin Film

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Censorship trouble has pursued "The Great Dictator" in South America. The Chaplin picture has fared better, however, than some war or ideological films—the "Confessions of a Nazi Spy," for instance—but where its exhibition has been permitted, after considerable censoring, Axis agents have promoted disorders, only to increase the discomfiture of the Latin authorities. So, in several States, "maintenance of neutrality" has been made a pretext to forbid the film altogether.

Actually, a film of this kind causes great public interest. There was sharp criticism of the Argentine ban, especially as it came when the publicity campaign was completed and the seats sold for initial runs in three theaters. Government intervention was obvious, as the film was passed by the Intendente of Buenos Aires and the routine municipal control.

Interpellation of the Government of Acting President Castillo was demanded by the Socialist Deputy, Juan A. Solari. He asked the Chamber to solicit an explanation of the negotiations which led to the withdrawal of the film. Axis pressure is taken for granted.

Meantime large numbers of Argentines have crossed the Rio de la Plata to see the Chaplin film in Uruguay, where Italian efforts to stop it failed. So far, there has been no movie censorship in Uruguay.

The Italian Minister in Montevideo, Belardo Ricci, protested that the film constituted an attack on the Mussolini regime. Here, also, as in other South American cities, representatives of the film companies and theater operators received many anonymous threats.

In Santiago, the Chilean capital, "observations" by German and Italian diplomats were also without result. The majority of Chileans saw the picture almost complete. The metropolitan censors cut out only two scenes—one where Napolino's wife appears and that in which soldiers are incited to disobey orders. More cuts are likely, however, in southern Chile, where German colonists abound.

Disturbances occurred in Valparaiso and Viña del Mar where more than a score of persons were arrested for interfering with the opening performances. Those detained included German and Italian-Chileans. All were members of national Nazi organizations.

Exhibition in one Valparaiso theater was interrupted three times when tear gas bombs forced the public to leave the building. At another theater commotion was caused by anti-Jewish epithets hurled from the gallery. Fifteen incendiary and 14 tear gas bombs were seized by the police.

In Chile, as in other South American countries where the film was permitted, there were packed houses.

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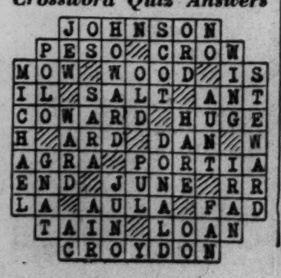

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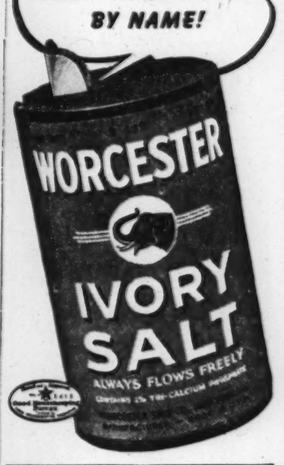

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Swiss Must Farm to Assure Food

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Feb. 12—With food reserves dwindling, and external trade being gradually choked off, the peasant farmer in Switzerland is assuming an ever more vital role in the national economy.

This is reflected in a Government decree published yesterday to intensify Swiss farming activity and increase this democracy's degree of self-sufficiency. With the purpose of putting thousands of additional workers on farms, the new decree gives the Government power to prevent farm workers from leaving the farm, compels unemployed persons to work on farms, and provides for the transfer of nonessential industrial workers to agriculture in some instances.

This is one of the latest measures that the Swiss have taken to guard against any possible serious food shortage. At the present time food is scarce in Switzerland, with the result that rationing and conservation of existing supplies is being increasingly enforced.

Recently bakers have been asked to experiment with potato flour as a possible substitute for the imported grains. This flour closely resembles corn starch. Hotel chefs sometimes use it to thicken puddings, but aside from that there is slight demand for the product. Already the price has advanced so much that it is feared bread baked from the flour will be prohibitive. And undoubtedly potatoes, up to now plentiful and reasonably priced, will also soar to the upper brackets.

Each month the ration cards are eagerly scanned for changes. Those issued for January have 50 grams less of fat, 50 grams less of cooking and salad oil, 250 grams less of sugar, and 500 grams less of flour (mixed, not white). However, the "teigwaren"—spaghetti products—have been increased from 250 grams to 500 grams. Often shops cannot replenish depleted stocks of imported goods and it is no longer unusual to have a clerk carefully scrape a drawer for the last half pound say of corn meal or English currants.

Returning soldiers home on furloughs tell of the generous cheese allotments given out to them each day, showing that the army is considered as perhaps one field where rationing cannot be too strict. Thus the Government must look to the farmers for heavier milk production to satisfy cheese factories, whose entire output is absorbed by this new mass of consumers.

Of recent new regulations, there is one that forbids hotels to serve "rösti kartoffel"—boiled potatoes chopped and fried in a golden brown pancake—promulgated in the effort to save cooking fats. Bakers, who were rationed some months ago to 20 per cent of former cream quotas, were suddenly notified over the radio that they could no longer use whipped cream or butter cream fillings in any of their goods. However, some concession was made regarding bread, as the widely predicted rationing of this product in January did not materialize. This was partly due to the authorities' belief that by limiting an individual's amount the gross sales might greatly increase. For light bread eaters would probably buy more than otherwise in order to use their quotas.

A people, closely knit under the duress of wartime conditions, must temporarily forsake many privileges in the effort to establish a government capable of resisting the pressures brought to bear against it. Farmers this spring will be told the crops to plant, regimenting the Nation's agriculture.

New land aggregating 50,000 hectares is being cleared, and gardens and truck patches will be planted in high mountain villages where until lately the thin soil and altitudes were believed unfavorable to vegetable culture. These adverse conditions are to a certain degree offset by the liberal application of fertilizer, the misty rains so prevalent in spring and fall, and the intense summer sun.

While these measures are being taken within Switzerland, the Government is continuously seeking new means of increasing food imports.

This situation is reflected by an occasional notice in the press that the British are allowing one of the ships carrying the Swiss flag to pass Gibraltar. Hitherto they have docked at Genoa, and through an agreement with Italy the ship's cargoes have been transferred to freight cars and routed for the Swiss frontier. Otherwise oceangoing traffic to Switzerland is at a standstill. Even Spain, where Switzerland was a good customer, buying citrus fruits, winter vegetables, corkwood, olive oil, araschidel nuts (from which a fine cooking oil is extracted), and quicksilver has practically vanished as a market.

For some time the Swiss have been sending food packages to relatives in countries suffering from the maladjustments brought about by war. Permission had to be obtained from Bern, where a close check was kept so that no person out of this country could receive more than two packages during one month from any Swiss resident.

Packages could not weigh more than two pounds, and their contents were strictly limited to such foods as chocolate and malted milk. Later but one package was allowed, and, as one woman said who has been sending to a sister in Brussels, "What are two pounds of chocolate a month to a person with scarcely anything to eat?" However, even that pittance has ceased with the Government's refusal to issue any more permits.

British and Italians Allow Swiss Cargo

By the Associated Press

New York, Feb. 13

The Panamanian freighter Calanda, 4,206 tons, arrived yesterday from Genoa with a cargo of Swiss products.

Chartered by the Swiss Government in an attempt to rejuvenate the country's trade, the vessel made the voyage with permission of the British and Italian Governments.

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Called From Rumania

Wide World

Sir Reginald Hoare

British Minister and staff at Bucharest are preparing to sail home following severance of diplomatic relations on account of Nazis' hold on Rumanian affairs.

Text of Message On Ruman Break Given by Eden

LONDON, Feb. 13 (CP)—Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, today made public a text of a note on his instructions by Sir Reginald Hoare, British Minister at Bucharest, to Gen. Ion Antonescu, head of the Rumanian Government, the British Broadcasting Corporation reported.

Britain severed diplomatic relations with Rumania two days ago.

Text of the message, as reported by the BBC, follows:

"It has become abundantly evident that this country's Government that you have directed for six months has become entirely dependent on Germany. Not only actual facts, but numerous statements published by yourself, confirm this.

"Some months ago you informed me (Sir Reginald Hoare) that a small number of German troops were arriving in Rumania in order to instruct the Rumanian Army in methods of warfare and that the necessary equipment was likewise being dispatched from Germany for the re-armament of Rumanian troops.

"Though instruction may have been imparted, in effect Germany was building up an expeditionary force in Rumania and using the country as a military base without protest from Rumania. Those were the reasons why His Majesty's Government has decided to recall the British Minister, the diplomatic mission, and consular offices."

New Rule Cuts Japan's Supply Of Oil and Gas

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—President Roosevelt has placed a control on all oil and gasoline exports to Japan in a roundabout manner, it is disclosed, by requiring export licenses for the shipment of metal containers of more than five gallons capacity, empty or full.

Informed sources reported that since Japan lacks sufficient tankers for the gasoline and oil it now requires, it has been importing considerable amounts in large containers. Several Japanese vessels are understood to be loading oil and gasoline in that manner now in west coast ports.

In an executive order Feb. 4, President Roosevelt listed a number of articles and products which would require export licenses after Feb. 15, including metal containers of various sizes. Under the original order, it was said, all shipments of oil and gasoline to Japan in containers would have been placed under license control on that date.

Pending further instructions, it is learned that, the administrator of export control, modifying the original order, has ruled that no license will be required for containers of less than five gallons capacity, filled or unfilled, for oil, gasoline or other liquids.

Licenses will be required after Feb. 15, however, for export of metal containers or drums of more than five gallons capacity containing, or intended to contain, gasoline, lubricating oil or crude oil.

No licenses are required for export of the gasoline or oil itself, except high test aviation petroleum products.

It was explained that the control measure did not mean an embargo had been placed on export of gasoline, oil, or other products to Japan or other countries.

Nazis Claim 13 Ships Sunk Carrying Supplies to Britain

BERLIN, Feb. 13 (AP)—The German High Command announced today that 13 armed British merchantmen laden with war supplies had been sunk in the Atlantic by German warships.

"Among them," the daily communiqué declared, "were several large trans-Atlantic steamers which were loaded to capacity with war material for England."

[London circles said today that word had been received of an attack on a British convoy in the Atlantic but that no details were available.

The informants said ships of the convoy scattered and that, until the various craft were heard from, it would be impossible to report the result.]

The tonnage and names of the ships reported sunk were not made public and the type of warships which participated was not disclosed.

Ships and Planes Used

German military spokesmen hinted that the action was based upon co-operation of surface craft, submarines, and long-distance scouting planes.

All vessels destroyed were said to have been heavily loaded with war materials and other necessities destined for England.

There was no mention of where the action took place but a military spokesman said that it was a continuation of the attack which was disclosed first on Feb. 9 in a German announcement telling of the wrecking of six vessels of another convoy by planes off the Portuguese coast.

'Special Report' Made

The German radio reported the sinkings in a "special report," the first since the French campaign.

Military authorities indicated that the convoy had been scattered, after which the vessels were picked off one by one.

The approximate tonnage and the names of the ships were not disclosed.

Respite on Raids

LONDON, Feb. 13 (AP)—Bad weather kept German air activity over Great Britain to a minimum during the night and was said to have prevented any major operations by the Royal Air Force over Germany.

A few bombs were dropped by Nazi night fliers along the British west coast, at points from Southwestern England into Wales. German aircraft were reported in the vicinity of East Anglia and also Northeast England this morning.

The Strait of Dover still was shrouded in heavy fog, but the wind had veered from the southeast to the northwest with a calm sea. The flying ceiling was high with broken clouds covering the sky.

For the third successive day, German long-range guns opened fire on the English south coast.

British Columbia Apples Boom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER—British Columbia apple-growers, who watched the bottom drop out of their sales with the beginning of war, have found new markets. This year's sales have been heavier than ever before and advertising appropriations for next year have been increased to more than $80,000.

When the war shut off the United Kingdom market for British Columbia apples the orchard industry was offered the alternative of leaving the fruit on the trees or developing new markets closer home.

To leave the fruit unpicked would have meant a dead loss. To find a new domestic outlet would, it was feared by some growers, entail tremendous expense without commensurate gains.

However, an aggressive selling campaign was organized to include the United States as well the prairie and eastern Provinces. Heavier expenditures were made for advertising, especially in newspapers. Arrangements were made for speedy distribution and orders began to grow.

Because of an inferior pack in the Pacific Northwest States due to the codling moth, many British Columbia apples were sold in the eastern United States that otherwise would have been without a market. British Columbia apples were sold in carload lots as far away as South American countries.

The home market responded, too. An "Apple Week" campaign resulted in selling 50 carloads in Vancouver alone.

Canada Cautious On Cult Draft Stand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER — The Dominion Government plans no action at present over refusal of Doukhobors to comply with regulations governing compulsory enrollment of young men for military training.

Notices to report for examination, sent to the members of the Russian cultists by the military authorities, have been returned by the Doukobors but Canada is following its policy of dealing carefully and slowly with this group.

At a mass meeting held recently at Brilliant, in the heart of the Doukhobor colony more than 2,000 Doukhobors reaffirmed their opposition to bearing arms, but passed resolutions indicating their willingness to assist in the war effort in their own communities.

The Doukhobors are nonconformist Russian peasant Christians, who were banished by the Czar in 1840.

Government officials point out that the Doukhobors are probably unaware of the terms under which young men are being called up, and that when they know noncombattant service is included they will respond.

Motor Official Gets Canadian Munitions Post

OTTAWA, Feb. 12 (CP)—Harry J. Carmichael, former Vice-President and General Manager of General Motors of Canada, Ltd., Oshawa, Ontario, has been appointed Joint Director General of Munitions Production in the Department of Munitions and Supply, a Department spokesman said yesterday.

Mr. Carmichael will replace E. P. Taylor of Ottawa and Toronto, whose appointment as Executive Assistant to Munitions Minister C. D. Howe was announced Feb. 10. He will share his new duties with W. F. Drysdale of Montreal.

Post of Admiral Fermet Likely to Be Abolished

VICHY, France (AP) — Reliable sources said they expected the office of Admiral Fermet, Secretary to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, to be eliminated and its functions turned over to General Laure, member of Chief of State Philippe Pétain's staff.

Friends of Pierre Laval, who was ousted as Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister by Marshal Pétain, said M. Laval accused Admiral Fermet of being one of the persons principally responsible for his resignation and arrest, Dec. 13.

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Franco, Duce Agree on War Aims

ROME, Feb. 13 (AP)—Nationalist Spain and Fascist Italy have reached complete accord on their wartime roles, European reorganization and Mediterranean and African "problems," it was announced authoritatively today, and now it is believed France has been informed of their decisions.

Generalissimo Francisco Franco, motoring homeward through the French Riviera after five hours of consultation with Premier Mussolini yesterday at Bordighera, Italy, was understood to have acquainted Chief of State Phillip Pétain with the results of the conference in which France has a territorial stake.

Adolf Hitler, it is expected, also will be informed.

[Marshal Pétain met General Franco at the French-Italian border this morning, said diplomatic sources at Bern, Switzerland, drove with him to Arles for lunch and then continued on to Montpellier, where the two were expected to part.]

Germans are willing to help settle Italian-Spanish-French problems, Axis observers said, but first Herr Hitler must have answers on several important points:

Important Points Listed

1. Whether France is willing to fall in with the Axis program for the "New Order in Europe."
2. Whether the Vichy Government is stable and can clear up "political uncertainties" in France and bring changes considered by the Axis to be necessary.
3. The attitude of the French Navy.
4. The attitude of Gen. Maxime Weygand, whose armies in French North Africa might become a threat to the Axis.
5. The attitude of all France's North African colonies, and
6. France's attitude toward the United States.

Which, if any, of these points General Franco hoped to clear up in his conference with Marshal Pétain was not ascertained. But authorized comment in Rome indicated that all were involved, in varying degree, directly or indirectly, in the Franco-Mussolini meeting.

These commentators, interpreting the official Italian communiqué on the meeting, flatly extended the official wording to include Mediterranean and African "problems."

Peace Overtures Denied

The Rome communiqué:

"In talks which took place on the morning and afternoon of Feb. 12 at Bordighera between the Duce and the Caudillo and Spanish Foreign Minister Serrano Suñer, the identity of view of the Italian and Spanish Governments was ascertained on European problems and those which interest the two countries in the present historic moment."

[Madrid's communiqué, appearing to restrict the scope of the conversations to Europe, said: ". . . It is possible to state that there was complete identity of views of the Spanish and Italian Governments on all problems of a European character interesting these two countries in the present historical moment."]

In Rome, an authoritative source said: "Spain's attitude of solidarity with the Axis Powers continues."

Axis circles and at least one newspaper, Il Popolo Di Roma, scoffingly dismissed as "infantile" the conjecture abroad that Premier Mussolini, through General Franco, had sought to make a separate peace with Britain.

Besides Signor Mussolini, Italian representatives at the Bordighera conference were Gino Buti, Director of European and Mediterranean Affairs in the Foreign Office, Pietro Marchi, Chief of the Special Spanish Bureau of the Foreign Office, and Andrea Celesia, Chief of Protocol.

Ruman Precaution

BUCHAREST, Feb. 13 (AP)—Rumania began moving her civilians out of her German-dominated oil fields today as a precaution against possible British air attacks.

The civilian exodus also was under way from Constanza, on the Black Sea, and Giurgiu, on the Danube just across from Bulgaria—both major oil loading ports—and from other towns on the Danube facing Bulgaria. An official evacuation order has not yet been issued, but military authorities have passed the word along.

Numerous Bucharest families are making arrangements for women and children to go to provincial towns.

Official quarters said they feared the British Royal Air Force soon might bomb the oil fields to prevent a further flow of Rumanian oil to the German war machine.

Activity was reported from Pitesti, Craiova, and Turnu-Severein airports, which are manned by German airmen.

Passengers on commercial planes reported window shades were pulled down by attendants in the vicinity of Cernovoda Bridge, the only span across the Danube and a possible path for any military movement in the direction of Bulgaria.

The Rumanian Government issued a brief communiqué announcing for the first time receipt of a British note breaking off diplomatic relations and disclosing that Rumanian diplomats in London had been called home.

Next German Move

LONDON, Feb. 13 (AP) — British circles said today twin German thrusts at Gibraltar and the Suez Canal were expected "within the next 30 days" in an effort to seal both ends of the Mediterranean and isolate British forces in the Libyan campaign.

A drive in the West, they asserted, would be made with the full acquiescence of the Spanish Government which would allow the Germans free movement through Spain.

The drive in the East "probably will force the Turks to fight," they added.

According to the picture drawn in British circles, the prime objective of the first phase of a German drive in the East would be Salonika, Greece.

Capture of Salonika would provide a base for air and sea raids on Alexandria, Britain's naval bastion in the Eastern Mediterranean, they said.

It was indicated that Britain was mobilizing all its diplomatic resources in the Balkans in an effort to offset the danger of a German thrust through Bulgaria.

England Replacing 50 P. C. of Ship Loss

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—British shipyards, operating despite air bombings, completed or launched 20 vessels aggregating 106,742 gross tons in 20 days at the end of 1940, a supplement to Lloyd's Register of Shipping shows.

The supplement, covering the period from Dec. 13 to Jan. 2, listed 19 new freighters and one tanker. Two of the vessels were built in far away Hong Kong, British-owned island off the China coast.

British and allied shipping losses have averaged about 62,000 tons a week. Thus the supplement indicates England is replacing slightly more than 50 per cent of her average weekly losses through new construction.

Duchess Is Guest At White House

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—The Grand Duchess of Luxemburg came to the White House yesterday and was welcomed on the front porch by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt with a democratic handshake.

Ruler of a tiny European Duchy now overrun by the Germans, the Grand Duchess came for a three-day stay. She was accompanied by her consort, Prince Felix, and their son, Jeane, the hereditary Grand Duke. They will be the Roosevelts' guests until Feb. 14 and there will be two White House dinners, one last night and one tonight, in their honor.

As the United States does not recognize Adolf Hitler's control of Luxemburg, the Grand Duchess is considered a ruler. The family now lives in Montreal.

'Our Sea' for Spain

MADRID, Feb. 13 (AP)—Spanish comment on the meeting between Generalissimo Francisco Franco and Premier Benito Mussolini emphasized that the Mediterranean situation was among the matters discussed and asserted that a new order in Europe was necessary.

A typical Spanish view was that of the correspondent of E. F. E. (Spanish news agency) who accompanied General Franco to Italy. His dispatch termed the Mediterranean "our sea—ours in the plural" (belonging to both Spain and Italy).

"Difficulties that some would have desired did not crop up during the discussions," he wrote.

General Franco's journey was attributed in large part to his desire to know Premier Mussolini personally and thank him for Italy's help in the Spanish Civil war.

U. S. to the Rescue

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Feb. 13 (AP)—The United States Legation, which is taking over British interests here following the break in British-Rumanian diplomatic relations, has tacked up large placards on British buildings reading, "This property is protected by the United States Government." The placards were in English, Rumanian, German, Russian, and Bulgarian.

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British Repel Italians In Battle for Eritrea

CAIRO, Feb. 13 (AP)—British imperial troops driving into Eritrea from the north were reported today to have repulsed strong Italian counterattacks after occupying positions controlling an important highway junction at Elgena, 30 miles from the Sudanese frontier.

Advices from the front indicated the British were improving their positions before attempting to push on in the direction of Cheren, 110 miles south, where another British force advancing from the west has encountered stiff Italian resistance

[The Italian High Command announced today that Italian counterattacks had repulsed violent British assaults in the Cheren sector of Eritrea while Italian troops in the Lower Sudan repelled other British columns in the Omo River sector.]

A highway leads from Elgena to Massaua, important Red Sea port 70 miles east of Cheren and the ultimate objective of the British offensive in Eritrea.

Pillaging in Libya

Reports from Libya said that British forces there were striving to restore order in the countryside, where natives have killed a number of Italian colonists and pillaged their homes.

British military authorities warned the native population that property of Italian colonials must be respected and that looters would be shot.

Little military activity was reported on the Libyan front, though Axis warplanes were said to have attacked Bengasi virtually every night since its occupation by the British on Feb. 7. Damage done by the raiders was described as slight.

Authoritative British estimated that more than 1,000 Axis planes have been shot down or destroyed in Africa since the war began. This was said to include 86 aircraft found abandoned at Benina.

Raid on Sicilian Air Fields

Meanwhile a five-hour raid on airfields on the Italian island of Sicily was reported yesterday by an RAF communiqué reporting Tuesday night's actions. Four grounded planes were destroyed and a hangar directly hit, it said.

Fires visible 60 miles away were reported started

The attacks centered on the airdromes at Catania and Comiso, believed to be bases for German dive bombers recently arrived in the Mediterranean area. No British losses were reported.

The RAF command also disclosed that new raids were made on the night of Feb. 11 on the island of Rhodes, where at least seven Italian planes on the ground were reported destroyed and a "very large fire" was started, apparently in a munitions dump.

[The Italian High Command acknowledged the British raids on the island of Rhodes.]

Search at Genoa

ROME, Feb. 13 (AP)—Rescue workers were reported today to be continuing a search for survivors in the wreckage of more than 1,000 buildings demolished by the British naval bombardment of Genoa Feb. 9.

Many persons were said to have been trapped in basements and air raid shelters.

U. S. Shipbuilding At Tonnage High

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—A total of 282 ships, 60 more than a year ago and aggregating a new high in total tonnage of 1,632,428, were building or ordered from American yards as of Feb. 1, the American Bureau of Shipping announced yesterday.

Contracts were placed during January for 21 ships, 12 of them large merchant vessels including four 10,000-ton tankers ordered from the Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company at Chester, Pa.

The previous high tonnage mark was reached last October when 329 ships under construction totaled 1,511,895 tons.

Libyans Like Moderation In British Rule

By Harold G. Laycock
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BENGASI, Libya, Feb. 13—Italians are accepting the new British rulers of Eastern Libya, if at times without visible enthusiasm, at least with reasonable co-operation.

This is in itself remarkable when it is recalled that this region harbored Premier Mussolini's first African colonists often selected for their devotion to Fascism as well as their agricultural skill.

Everywhere there remain signs of the fact that Bengasi was once a city of the Mussolini Empire: mottoes on buildings extol the "new Roman Empire," Roman eagles still perch on pillars. But a new proclamation now is in evidence, stating that Bengasi, and the entire Eastern Libyan Province of Cirenaica, has been placed under the British military rule with Lieut. Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson as Governor.

Listlessness Waning

It is a happier city than when I first entered it though even yet it has not completely thawed out of the insipid listlessness which was its atmosphere. There is still war gloom on many faces, but they are beginning to lighten as experience shows them that the British are being both normal and democratic as "chaperons."

They marvel, for instance, to watch the thousand or more civilian-clothed Italian officers who are freely sauntering on the streets. Many can still not fully comprehend the action of the British in putting captured Italians on trust as freemen until such time as the problem could be sifted.

Some 40,000 natives and about 7,000 of the 20,000 Italian residents of Bengasi who until recently had been drilled to think of the Australians as cruel murderers with lust for destruction, have now been captivated by the poise of these British troops. Indeed, the stopover here of Australian Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies, who is en route to London, provided probably the first occasion in years that Bengasians have saluted and cheered when not compelled to do so.

New Type of Freedom

Naturally the first stratum of the population realize that the new situation is that of a minority. Whether they remember the days of freedom doesn't matter; their inherent yearning for it allows them to grasp it spontaneously and instinctively when it descends.

Thus in the sunlit yellow houses of Bengasi today Greeks, Jews, and Arabs openly rejoice in their liberation. A number of Greeks have been doubly released from Fascism and from the internment which came at the outbreak of Italo-Greek hostilities.

Throughout the City there is an atmosphere of returning normality. Shops are gradually reopening. The problem of looting, which had necessitated patrolling, is being mitigated. The 6:30 curfew imposed to prevent violence or sabotage is still in force, although Italians are for the most part docile.

The British administration has already begun to turn the wheels of normal business. The lira has been fixed at 400 to the pound sterling, making it worth about one cent instead of the official Italian rate of five cents. Attempts are being made to check steeply mounting prices.

A recently avowed Fascist chef in one of the restaurants is voluntarily striving with every saucepan to reorganize the kitchen to English taste.

Italian policemen are assiduously co-operating to maintain order.

Zagreb Jails Filled By Bomb Suspects

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, Feb. 13 (AP)—Jails here were crowded last night with persons arrested for questioning in the bomb explosion Feb. 4 in the British Consulate building.

Several Roman Catholic priests were seized by police, and Archbishop Armjkije Stepinac was reported to have gone to Vatican City to report to Pope Pius.

A number of leaders in the bomb plot have fled to Italy, it was said. The bomb, blamed by police on radical elements, exploded in a reading room maintained by the official British Institute here, with two fatalities. Police said the bomb probably had been intended to explode during a visit of the British Minister to the room.

New Smyrna Beach Has Civic Center

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW SMYRNA BEACH, Fla.—New Smyrna Beach greets its Winter vistors this year with its recently completed public library and community house. It is designed to serve the community in a number of ways.

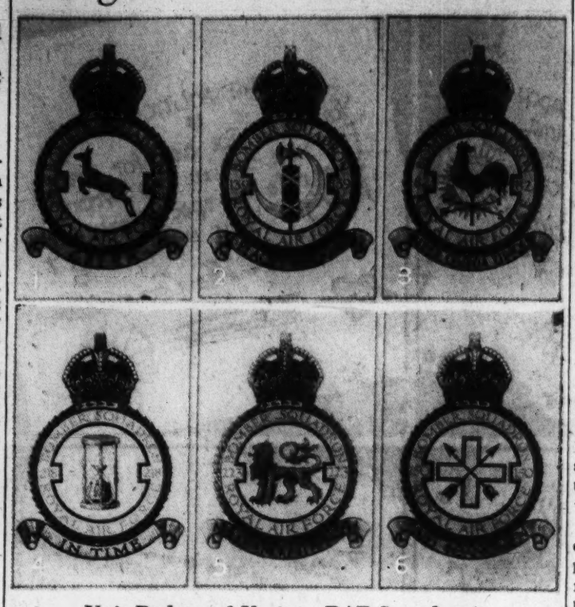
The building is of reinforced concrete and brick; it houses a library, art gallery, and museum of natural history and is 130 by 70 feet in size. It is a WPA project and was built at a cost of $100,000.

The Indian River shuffleboard courts and bowling alleys are the scene of many reunions.

Two Pre-Hitler Leaders Arrested and Returned

VICHY, France, Feb. 13 (AP)—A dispatch from Marseille reported that two leaders of pre-Hitler Germany, Rudolph Breitscheid, once leader of the social democrats in the Reichstag, and Rudolph Hilferding, former German Finance Minister, were arrested Monday and delivered to German authorities.

Insignia of Britain's Airmen



Unit Badges of Various RAF Squadrons

(1) Bomber Squadron No. 90. It's motto, "Celer," means "Swift." (2) Bomber Squadron No. 139 has for its motto "Si Placet Necamus" which illustrates the resolute character of the RAF personnel. It means "If Necessary We Die." (3) Bomber Squadron No. 32. "Super Omnia Unique" means "Everywhere Above All." (4) Bomber Squadron No. 218. It's motto needs no translation. (5) Bomber Squadron No. 223. The words, "Alae Defendunt Africam," is singularly appropriate at this time. It means "Wings Defend Africa." (6) Bomber Squadron No. 150. "We Hunt Early" are the words it has chosen for its insignia.

Paris Fuel Crisis Faces Nazis

PARIS, via Berlin, Feb. 6 Delayed (AP)—Absence of workmen, flooded Lorraine coal mines, and crippled transportation have made fueling of the Paris district extremely difficult this winter, a German economist admitted at a press conference.

But he said that Germany was making long-range plans to keep dwellers of Paris and Northern France warmer next winter.

The Lorraine mines, which were abandoned by the French Army last June, were quickly flooded and now are only up to 20 per cent of their productive capacity, he said. Many other coal mining sections are up to only 80 per cent.

A limited number of private homes and apartment houses in Paris are heated, but the economist emphatically denied the shortage was due to absorption of coal by the occupying German forces.

Only 8 per cent of the French coal production is used to heat military barracks, hotels, and other buildings used by the German forces, he said.

Extreme cold of January and current heavy snows had complicated the coal problem by freezing waterways and hampering highway and railway delivery, he said. It was pointed out that France always had imported coal, part from England and part from Germany.

The economist declared approximately 200,000 of the 700,000 unemployed in the Paris area had gone back to work.

British Officer's Research in Sand Helped in Africa

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—The "devoted interest" of a British Army officer in sand, any kind of sand, was ascribed here as at least partly responsible for British military successes in the African campaign.

The officer was Maj. Ralph Alger Bagnold, and the story of the Major and the sand was told by Sir George Sansom, visiting professor of Japanese studies at Columbia University, at the annual luncheon of the Alumni Federation.

Major Bagnold, Sir George said, was "interested in sand—sand dunes, sand drifts, sand formations, the consistency of sand, in fact anything about it."

The Major studied the sands of North Africa for many years and it was such research, he said, "which enabled our troops and our mechanized transports to move swiftly across great arid spaces, to strike hard blows and so to cause that discomfiture of Signor Mussolini which was eloquently described by Mr. Churchill in his broadcast on Sunday.

". . . I feel sure that when the history of the Libyan campaign comes to be written, General Wavell will ascribe some of the credit for his success to this student of an obscure problem."

Clothing Rationed

VICHY, France, Feb. 13 (AP)—The Government announced yesterday that ordinary clothing may be bought only for weddings, for funerals of near relatives, or in the case of pregnancy, or return from prison camp.

Until the next textile ration cards become available such purchases may be made only by official authorization upon written request. Shoes already are rationed.

Silk and rayon are not on the proscribed list.

Norwegian Bishops Protest Nazi Violence

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 13 (AP)—Reports from Oslo today said that the police and church departments had forbidden reading in Norwegian churches of a circular letter by Norwegian Bishops complaining against violence in their Nazi-conquered country.

The Bishops' letter was said, however, to have been read in several churches last Sunday.

The Bishops wrote that "it is our duty to declare that what happens in Norway now is not in conformity with Christian faith," the Oslo advices said.

Their letter was issued, the reports indicated, after the Church Commissioner of the Nazi-patterned Government, Prof. Ragnar Skanke, had accused church leaders of "working against the new order" and warned them of most serious consequences unless their attitude changed.

In reply the Bishops were quoted as writing: "Despite the consequences the warnings may have, we cannot with peace of conscience witness a development bringing the Norwegian people to ways unfamiliar to Christian ideas and Christian faith. Norway's church cannot silently see what happens."

Professor Skanke's warning reportedly came in answer to an earlier document signed by all the Bishops charging that, under the existing Government, acts of violence were encouraged, clergymen were coerced into betraying confidences of their communicants and the judicial system appeared to be crumbling after the Norwegian Supreme Court resigned.

Aircraft Factory In Miami Goes Up on Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla—Construction of Miami's new $1,000,000 aircraft factory for the production of military training planes, is moving swiftly on its schedule for the manufacturing of low-wing all-metal trainers.

The steel for the Miami plant of the Intercontinent Aircraft Corporation was originally intended for a factory in Bangalore, India, but was shifted here as a defense emergency measure, influenced by conditions abroad.

Besides this main plant, the project also calls for nine other buildings, including an administration building, radio and instrument plant, a foundry, a heat treating and plating factory, woodworking building, painting and doping plant, storage warehouse and garage.

The factory, occupying 130 acres directly east of the N. W. 36th Street Airport, has space for another factory building the size of the present structure. It expects to fill contracts for the United States Army and Navy, the British Purchasing Commission and various South American governments. William D. Pawley, Chairman of the Board of the company, is now in South America negotiating contracts with countries there.

The United States Army at Wright Field is testing trainer planes of the type to be built here. When production is started at the Miami plant, the factory plans to turn out one plane a day, but will be ready to step up production as demand mounts.

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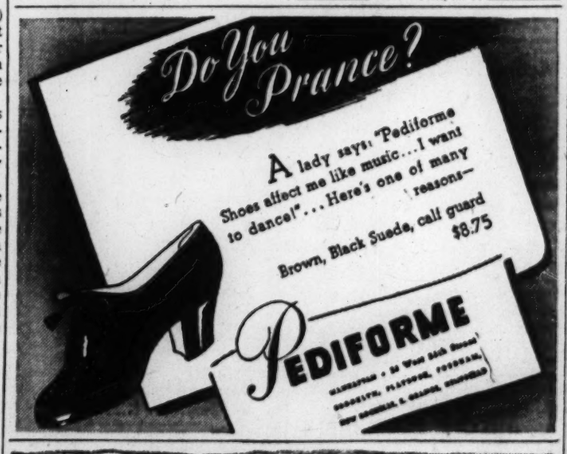
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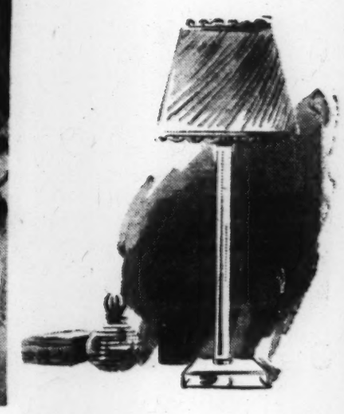

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FIFTH AVENUE AT 47TH STREET

Bulgaria Veers Closer To Rome-Berlin Axis

Continued from Page 1

by his Foreign Minister, left Belgrade on a special plane and was reported by the Associated Press to have reached Munich.

Political quarters in Belgrade said the Yugoslav leader had been invited to discuss "the present political situation in the Balkans," as well as Yugoslavia's adhesion to the Axis three-power pact.

In some quarters it has been considered possible that Herr Hitler—perhaps uneasy over Russia's traditional "big Slavic brother" protection of Bulgaria—would seek transit of Nazi troops through Yugoslavia into Greece as an alternate route instead of through Bulgaria.

Germany is reported to have 600,000 soldiers massed in Rumania for a swift thrust into Southeast Europe—either at Greece or Turkey.

Must Help Themselves

The difficulty facing Britain lies in the fact that the basic requirements for effective action in the Balkans are: Complete unity among the remaining free nations, plus British military assistance. British help cannot be made effective in the Balkans, it is held, except to nations determined to help themselves.

Germany, on the other hand, may not move its military from Bulgaria as quickly as certain experts imagine. For Reichsführer Hitler never undertakes major operations without the most careful preparations and since he most favors limited definite objectives he might be content to wait in Bulgaria as a halfway house until he sees just how Russia will react or how his other schemes for annihilating Britain develop.

Whether Russia continues as an obstacle to German advance into Bulgaria is still an open question. From the Arctic to the Black Sea Herr Hitler has closed off Joseph Stalin from Europe, has powerful forces on the German-occupied Polish frontier, and what is even more to the point as far as Herr Hitler is concerned it is realized that Mr. Stalin is a first-class appeaser willing to do everything except war against Herr Hitler.

Hitler Lacks Ships

Though not ideal, such a Moscow policy suits Berlin, which confidently hopes through concessions of one sort or another to ward off war with the Soviets until an opportune moment. Herr Hitler is at a disadvantage in one thing, he lacks ships while Mr. Stalin has a fleet which might in an emergency occupy the Black Sea coast and cover the Dardanelles.

Under such circumstances in view of the importance Russia attaches to the Danube delta some experts consider the possibility of Mr. Stalin also invading Bulgaria and another carveup of that county resulting.

Britain as a sea power has a great advantage over Germany as a land power in that the former can conceal its intentions until the last moment and can attack a variety of objectives. This is distracting to Herr Hitler who therefore aims at Greece's submission primarily as another means of destroying that sea power in the Mediterranean.

Peace Move Hinted

Meanwhile the feeling that some sort of peace move is bound up in the present diplomatic developments cannot be dismissed. Whether Herr Hitler carries out a military invasion of Bulgaria or uses his domination there for intimidation purposes his aim could be to frighten Greece into a separate peace.

Herr Hitler is accompanying this with a diplomatic barrage against Greece. One reliably reported offer involved is a promise that Italy would not annex Greek soil but would remain in Albania. As compensation, Greece, relying upon a Nazi guarantee, would be expected to demobilize its army, to become neutral, and to request Britain to withdraw from Greek territory including the naval air base in Crete.

Put more plainly, according to German ideas, the choice before Greece is whether to continue the present war and be annihilated or accept a so-called honorable peace.

A glance at the map clearly shows the threat to Greece resulting from German occupation of Bulgaria. Herr Hitler could then command the route through Rupel Pass and along the Seres Road [built by the British during the World War] to Salonika, less than 80 miles south.

What of Yugoslavia?

The Germans would also have penetrated the unopposed barrier of the Balkan range and could come down into the Maritza Valley, the highway to Istanbul and the Bosporus with all that means to Turkey.

For the time being the Nazis might leave Yugoslavia alone, but should they attack then this would mean a more acute threat toward Greece since the Germans would then be directly on the flank of the Greek army in Albania and possess the important strategic route of the Moravia-Vardan corridor from the Danube to the Aegean at Salonika.

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I GOT A PINK SLIP YESTERDAY FOR PARKING OVERTIME PLEASE "FIX IT" DEAR COMMISSIONER AND EXPIATE THE CRIME
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$ – OUR MARK
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SIGNED - The Commissioner
PINK SLIP
TO THE CITY FATHERS
Some alleys are there in this town That sorely try the mob If you will clean them up you'll gain Our trust and keep your job
SIGNED - The Taxpayers
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TO FREE THE WORLD OF SYSTEMS WHICH DESTROY AND UNDERMINE PLEASE HELP GREAT BRITAIN ALL YOU CAN AND BE OUR VALENTINE.
FROM - The Occupied Countries of Europe

By a Staff Artist

Navy Expects New Role

Continued from Page 1

indicate that some such plan had been evolved.

Meanwhile, the State Department announced that it had renewed instructions to consular agents in the Far East to advise urgently all American women, children, and nonessential men in that part of the world to return to the United States with all possible haste.

These instructions coincided with an emergency meeting of the Australian War Cabinet to discuss Far Eastern questions "of the utmost gravity" and with a report that Netherlands Indies authorities had ordered all their merchant vessels to seek shelter in neutral harbors, particularly in the Philippine Islands.

Although the deduction of Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, that the United States Navy can spare no more destroyers is regarded here as a heavy blow against any plan to transfer more of these efficient ships to Great Britain, proponents of further destroyer aid to Britain were convinced that the issue is not yet closed.

They cited the statement of Wendell L. Willkie, who suggested to Congress that 5 to 10 destroyers be sent to Britain a month, that he was surprised at Secretary Knox's position.

Willkie Statement

"Information given me by high authorities in the Government after my testimony yesterday confirmed my views that we are in a position, without any injury to our Navy or national defense, to give Great Britain immediately effective assistance by furnishing to her additional destroyers," Mr. Willkie said.

In speaking of "high authorities," Mr. Willkie is believed to be referring to President Roosevelt, thus indicating Administration sympathy for the plan he suggested. At the same time, it is recognized here that the Secretary's declaration will carry considerable weight in Congress, particularly since he is known as a friend of all aid to Britain consistent with adequate American defense.

On two past occasions Congress has refused to permit fortification of Guam on the grounds that Japan might construe it as a threat to Japanese security.

Now, however, Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, predicts that the $4,700,000 requested by the President for the construction of fleet facilities and bomb shelters on the Island would be granted without hesitation

Observers here are studying the Guam and Samoa projects, as well as the apparent increase in Far Eastern tension, in the light of the President's statement on Feb. 11 that the United States was equal to the task of waging war in the Far East and supplying Great Britain at the same time.

Roosevelt Policy Irks Japanese

TOKYO, Feb. 13 (AP)—The Japanese newspaper Yomiuri today warned President Roosevelt against believing that peace in the Pacific would result through a "possible threat against Japan" by American-British-Australian naval cooperation, and said he had attempted to thwart the "new order" in Asia ever since his "quarantine" speech in Chicago several years ago.

"Hence," the newspaper concluded, "we are at a loss to determine how much truth there is in Roosevelt's statement that there is no danger of war in the Pacific."

Yomiuri was commenting on the President's press conference Tuesday in which he said American aid to Britain would not be hampered if the United States became involved in a Far-Eastern war, and the President's remark that he did not consider such a war likely.

The same newspaper carried a telephone interview with the new Japanese Ambassador to Washington, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, which quoted the Envoy as saying, "My belief is strengthened that no problem exists between the two countries which cannot be solved with mutual friendship and understanding."

"The United States Navy and Army gave me a courteous welcome," the Admiral said, "however courtesy is one thing and diplomacy another. I hope to live up to Japan's expectations."

Meanwhile because of the "tense situation," the newspaper Asahi said the Government had asked the Diet to double the amount customarily authorized for contracts above budgetary items by introducing a measure authorizing contracts totaling 1,580,000,000 yen during an indefinite period.

The money mostly will be spent directly and indirectly on national defense projects. Part also will be earmarked for stimulation of Japan's exports and domestic coal and oil production.

Another bill introduced would establish a semiofficial imperial oil company capitalized at 100,000,000 yen, half of it paid by the Government, to develop domestic production.

Active Training Slated For Philippine Army

MANILA (AP)—A period of active training for the Philippine Army has been ordered again after an omission in 1940 because of economic reasons. The refresher program is set for mid-March.

Part of the reserve classes of 1938, 1939, and 1940 have been ordered to report. Officers will be on active duty for 14 days and enlisted men for 10 days. The Army units and numbers of men involved are military secrets.

Rising Risks Face Japan in Far East

Continued from Page 1

ble factor in Far Eastern affairs. But Britain even though its establishment in the Far East is limited, has been increasing its military effectiveness — especially in the matter of air defense.

Australia — today sensing as never before the inherent threat in any Japanese move into the Netherlands East Indies — has served notice through its War Council Meeting that Australian assistance to Britain will not be a negligible factor.

The United States as far back as November had informed Japan that America desires the status quo in the Netherlands Indies to be preserved. Just how forcibly this desire was expressed is not known. But the Government's new steps to strengthen the United States Naval establishment in Pacific waters, and the repeated warnings to American citizens to leave the Far East, speak for themselves.

Little China Fighting

Japan has disengaged itself, in a considerable measure, from the campaign in China. With little military action proceeding in the interior, Japan has focused on two lines of action. One is the new attempt to cut off China's supply lines north of Hong Kong, bombing the Burma Road at the same time.

The second and far more ominous activity has been its infiltration into Indo-China with the establishment of bases which constitute a direct threat to Singapore.

There is the widely held and well founded belief that nothing would please Germany more than to have the United States become seriously involved in the Far East. Such a state of affairs could not help but result in lessening the material assistance now being afforded Great Britain, and would remove the specter of United States naval activity in the Atlantic from Germany's calculations.

And not to be lightly dismissed, is the difficulty the United States would experience in projecting a naval campaign into an area so far removed from the Pacific coast.

No Easy Task

The availability of Singapore and other bases in Australia, New Zealand, and various British and Free French possessions in the Pacific, makes such a campaign possible. Nevertheless, it would be no easy task—the logistics alone would tax the Nation's maritime resources to the limit.

It is for these reasons that the Administration has been so carefully weighing the situation.

It is believed that Japan's alliance with the Axis Powers is none too popular with Japan's man in the street. However, the radical views held by the officers of its Army and Navy, play a definite part in determining Japan's foreign policy.

Bitter rivalry has long existed between the officers of Japan's Army and Navy. The commissioned personnel of the Navy considers that it comes from a superior caste, and consequently is inclined to contemn its Army contemporaries.

Yet it is the Army which has had whatever "credit" may be due for the land operations in China. Thus there are many who believe the Japanese Navy is anxious to demonstrate that it can give a better account of itself in its own element than the Army has been able to show in China.

Many Problems

Before embarking upon a conquest of the Netherlands East Indies, with its wealth of raw materials so essential to Japan, the latter has many knotty problems to consider.

The distance of these islands from Japan is so great that an intermediate base is necessary. Long since, Japan took over the Island of Hainan for use as a base. In point of location Hainan is admirably situated, but otherwise it offers few advantages.

The island possesses no harbor suitable for other than small craft. It is separated from Pen Luichow Peninsula by an east and west body of water about 10 miles wide and 60 miles long, the eastern end of which is badly obstructed by shoals although several channels exist.

Consequently, unless Japan has expended huge sums of money and prodigious effort, there is no anchorage off Hainan that can be depended upon to afford a fleet shelter under all conditions of weather, nor are docking, storage, and repair facilities available.

British Rely on Planes

This explains Japan's preoccupation with Indo-China, for Saigon and Cam-ranh Bay would provide highly useful facilities.

But the British, believing that air power will play a significant role in the Far East, had not only greatly strengthened their air establishment in Singapore, but have pushed the bases of their bomber squadrons further north into British Malaya.

Amid all this the Japanese face tremendous questions:

If Singapore cannot be reduced, will it not continue to be a serious menace not only to Japan's lines of communication with the Dutch East Indies, but to most of Japan's sea-borne traffic as well?

Will the United States throw its Navy into the Far East? If so, how can Japan hope to maintain its lines of communication or its foreign trade?

How Strong Is Japan?

If the United States and the British Commonwealth of Nations do nothing more than clamp a total embargo on Japan, how long can the latter's economic structure stand up?

Will further assistance by the United States to China stiffen China's resistance?

Just how good is the Japanese Navy? Japan's Army has proved to be third class, and its air force, fourth rate, so where does the Navy fit in?

If Japan does invade the Netherlands East Indies, will it get all the oil it must have, or will the oil wells be rendered useless long before the expeditionary force can take possession?

If Japan gives the wrong answer to any one of these questions it may indeed spell the end to Nippon's dreams of empire.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Nomura Sees Hull, Only Says, 'Hello'

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 13

Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, new Japanese Ambassador, made his first formal call on Secretary of State Hull yesterday afternoon and stayed only four minutes.

This was believed to establish almost a record for brevity for a new Ambassador making his first call.

Admiral Nomura declined to make any comment except to say that he and Mr. Hull had merely exchanged greetings.

World Vistas by Short Wave

A timetable of the world's outstanding international shortwave stations now in operation is published on the second Thursdays of each month. All time is Eastern Standard.

Location	Call Letters	Meters	Megacycles	Time E. S. T.
Montreal	CFCX	49.96	6.01	Noon-midnight.
Havana, Cuba	COCO	49.92	6.01	8-11 p. m.
Berlin	DJC	49.83	6.02	8 p. m.-1 a. m.
Panama City, Panama	HP5B	49.75	6.03	9 p. m.-midnight.
Boston, Mass	WRUL	49.67	6.04	5-9 p. m., irregular
London	GSA	49.59	6.05	4:20-9:15; 9:40-p. m.-12:30 a. m.
Philadelphia	WCAB	49.50	6.06	Irregular, near 9 p. m.
Cincinnati	WLWO	49.50	6.06	8 a. m.-2 a. m. (next day).
Toronto	CRCK	49.28	6.09	Noon-8 p. m.
Nassau, Bahama Islands	ZNS	49.27	6.09	1:30-2; 8-9 p. m.
New York (NBC)	WNBI	49.10	6.10	5 p. m.-1 a. m.
London	GSL	49.10	6.11	9:30-11:35 p. m.
Havana, Cuba	COCD	48.94	6.13	Noon-1 a. m.
Pittsburgh	WPIT	48.86	6.14	7 p. m.-midnight.
Tokyo, Japan	JVW	41.10	7.25	2 p. m.-Mid., irregular.
Budapest	HAT-4	32.88	9.12	7-8 p. m.
Havana	COBX	32.61	9.20	8-11 p. m.
Ankara, Turkey	TAP	31.80	9.46	2-5 p. m.
Havana	COCH	31.70	9.48	Noon-midnight.
Mexico City	XEWW	31.58	9.50	6-9 p. m.
Rio de Janeiro	PRF-5	31.58	9.50	1:45-2:45; 4:15-5:45 p. m.
London	GSB	31.55	9.51	Mid-2:30 a. m.; 1-11:35 p. m.
Hong Kong	ZBW-3	31.49	9.53	3-8 a. m.
San Francisco	WGEI	31.48	9.53	7 a. m.-noon.
Schenectady, N. Y.	WGEO	31.48	9.53	4 p. m.-midnight
Suva, Fiji Islands	VPD-2	31.46	9.54	5:30-7 a. m., irregular
Berlin	DJN	31.45	9.54	8 p. m.-mid.; 1-11 a. m.
Berlin	DJA	31.38	9.56	(Same as DJN)
Boston	WBOS	31.36	9.57	4 a. m. to 1 a. m.
Manila	KZRM	31.35	9.58	8-10 a. m.; 4:30-6 p. m., irreg.
Melbourne	VLR	31.34	9.58	1-8:30 a. m.
London	GSC	31.32	9.58	8 a. m.-11:35 p. m.; mid.-2:30 a. m.
Philadelphia	WCAB	31.28	9.59	6 p. m.-2 p. m., irreg.
Delhi, India	VUD-2	31.29	9.59	1:30-4 a. m., 7:30 a. m.-noon, 9:30 p. m.-midnight
Dublin		31.28	9.59	Noon-8 p. m.
Moscow	RAN	31.25	9.60	Noon-10 p. m., irreg.
Panama City, Panama	HP5J	31.25	9.61	6:30-10 p. m.
Relays, Johannesburg	ZRL	31.23	9.62	4:45 p. m.-12:45 a. m.
Sydney, Australia	VLQ	31.23	9.62	4-7 a. m.; 5-8 p. m.
Berlin	DXB	31.21	9.61	1 p. m.-3 a. m.
Montevideo, Uruguay	CXA-8	31.19	9.62	6-10 p. m.
Rome	2RO-3	31.15	9.63	2-10:15 p. m.
Lisbon, Portugal	CS2WA	31.09	9.65	Tues., Thurs. Sat., 3:30-6 p. m.
New York	WCBX	31.09	9.65	10:30 p. m., irreg.
Buenos Aires, Argentina	LRX	31.04	9.66	8-10:30 p. m.
Rome	3RO9	31.02	9.67	2-10:15 p. m.
New York (NBC)	WRCA	31.02	9.67	Noon-10 p. m.
Paris	TPB	30.99	9.68	1-7 p. m., irregular.
Sydney	VLQ	30.99	9.68	7-8 a. m.
Johannesburg, South Africa	ZRD	30.88	9.72	11:45 p. m.-12:45 a. m.
Valparaiso, Chile	CB970	30.83	9.73	6-11 p. m., irregular.
Lisbon, Portugal	CSW-7	30.84	9.73	5-8 p. m.
Havana	COCQ	30.80	9.74	Noon-11 p. m.
Havana	COCM	30.51	9.83	8-midnight.
Rome	IRF	30.50	9.74	2-10:15 p. m.
Madrid	EAQ	30.43	9.86	3-8 p. m., irregular.
Dairen, Manchuria	JDY	30.22	9.92	Near 7 a. m., irregular.
Leopoldville, Belgian Congo		28.00	10.22	1:45-2:30 p. m.
Bandoeng, Java	PLP	27.27	11.00	Near 9 a. m., and 9 p. m.
Lisbon, Portugal	CSW6	27.17	11.04	3-6 p. m.
Geneva, Switzerland	HBO	26.31	11.40	Mon., Wed., Fri., near 7 p. m.
Havana	COCX	26.20	11.45	Noon-midnight.
Stockholm	SBP	25.63	11.71	Noon-3:30 p. m., 8-9 p. m.
Paris	TPA4	25.61	11.72	Daytime, irreg.
London	GSD	25.53	11.75	Midnight-2:15 a. m.; 1-6 p. m.; 6:20-9:20; 9:40-11:30 p. m.; 12:30-9 a. m.
Berlin	DJD	25.49	11.77	6 a. m.-1 a. m. (next day).
Boston	WRUL	25.45	11.79	1:30-4; 5-8; 8:30-10 p. m.
Tokyo	JZJ	25.49	11.80	Mid.-1:30 a. m.; 4:30-8:30 p. m.
Matanzas, Cuba	COCP	25.42	11.80	Noon-11 p. m.
Rome	2RO4	24.40	11.81	4 a. m. 10:15 p. m.
London	GSN	25.38	11.82	5:40-11:38 p. m.
New York (CBS)	WCBX	25.36	11.83	8-10:30 p. m.
Paris	TPB-8	25.33	11.84	Daytime, irreg.
Melbourne	VLR-8	25.32	11.85	4 p. m.-midnight.
Pittsburgh	WPIT	25.27	11.87	6 p. m.-1 a. m.
Chunsking, China	XGOY	25.21	11.90	8-10 a. m.; 8-8 p. m., irregular.
Moscow		25.20	11.90	3-8 p. m.
Moscow, U. S. S. R.	RKI	25.06	11.97	1-10 p. m., irregular.
Berlin	DJL	19.85	15.11	10:45 a. m.-Mid.
Stockholm	SBT	19.80	15.15	Noon-3:30; 8-9 p. m.
Bandoeng, Java	PDC	19.80	15.15	8-10 a. m.; 4-4:30 p. m.
London	GSP	19.82	15.15	8:45 a. m.-12:40 p. m.; 1-8 p. m.
Tokyo	JZK	19.79	15.16	4:30-5; 8-9 p. m.
Delhi, India	VUD?3	19.79	15.16	9:30-11:30 p. m.
London	GSO	19.76	15.18	3-8 p. m.
Berlin	DJB	19.74	15.20	6 a. m.-11 p. m.; Sun., 11:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., also 8:30 p. m.-Mid.
Chungking, China	XGOX	19.73	15.20	8 a. m.-8 p. m.
Pittsburgh	WPIT	19.72	15.21	5 p. m.-1 a. m., irregular.
Paris	TPC-4	19.68	15.24	1:30-4; 8:30-10 p. m.
Boston	WRUL	19.63	15.28	4-6 p. m.
Philadelphia (CBS)	WCAB	19.69	15.27	8-9 a. m.; 7-9 p. m.
Belgrade	YUFG	19.68	15.24	9 a. m.-9:30 p. m.
London	GSP	19.66	15.26	7 a. m.-8 p. m.
Buenos Aires	LRU	19.63	15.29	6 a. m.-6 p. m.
Rome	2RO-8	19.61	15.30	9-11:30 p. m.
Delhi, India	VUD-4	19.61	15.30	Noon-11 p. m.
Schenectady, N. Y.	WGEA	19.56	15.33	7-11 p. m.
San Francisco	WGEI	19.57	15.33	Sun. 8-10 a. m.
Budapest	HAS-3	19.52	15.37	6 a. m.-6 p. m. irreg.
Paris	TPB-2	18.90	15.78	8:15-10 a. m.;
Berlin	DJE	16.89	17.77	6 a. m.-6 p. m.
New York (NBC)	WNBI	16.87	17.78	Mid.-2:15; 3:45-8:30; 8:30 a. m.-9:15 a. m.-6 p. m.
London	GSO	16.86	17.79	
Schenectady, N. Y.	WGEA	13.94	21.50	8-11 a. m.
Philadelphia (CBS)	WCAB	13.94	21.52	Noon-3:45 p. m.
Pittsburgh (NBC)	WPIT	13.93	21.54	7-10 a. m.
New York (NBC)	WRCA	13.87	21.63	8 a. m.-3 p. m.

Owing to conditions abroad some of these schedules are subject to change.

Americans Told to Quit East

Continued from Page 1

sionaries who felt that it would be necessary to comply with the evacuation orders, at least to the point of sending their wives and families to the United States.

In Shanghai, there was a finality about evacuation plans which had not prevailed during any of the several other crises the city had undergone in the past two decades. Americans felt they could not go on much longer under terms which the Japanese were beginning to dictate.

American roots went down rather deep there also, in modest but pleasant homes in the French Concession, in the fine colonial American School on Avenue Pétain, with the community church just across. The faculties of the two big mission universities, St. John's and the University of Shanghai, were discouraged after trying to run their institutions for three years with great difficulty.

It was to Manila that my schedule finally led me, a little ahead of the final evacuation turmoil in China. The events of the weeks before evidently had made way for a kind of receptiveness that might otherwise not have existed.

In the Philippines there was the same American ideal, off in the background somewhere, but nevertheless there. Here was at least a country of free men, and it was America that had made them free. It was at least a far more successful laboratory than China had been, because the problem was simpler and Americans did not entangle themselves with the more sophisticated imperial conceptions of Europe.

But the Philippines, where American influence greets a visitor at every turn, were being given up because America's "job" was done, and because of certain trade considerations. It was something that had just happened. The politicians had been elected on independence platforms for years and now the thing was decided. The Japanese, the Filipinos admitted, would be here very soon, but that was something that had not been counted on in 1935, when full independence was decided upon.

Canadian Airports All Way to Alaska

OTTAWA, Feb. 13 (AP)—C. G. Power, Air Minister, announced today that a system of airports through Alberta and British Columbia leading to Alaska, is being established by the Canadian Government at a cost of approximately $9,000,000.

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Text of Willkie Talk to Republicans

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—The transcribed text of Wendell L. Willkie's Lincoln Day address last night follows:

I recently had the very stimulating privilege of spending a week end with the man whom I think the greatest public figure in the world—Winston Churchill. With that gracious, complimentary hospitality for which he is famous, he proceeded into a discussion of the respective operations of the American constitutional system and the English constitutional system.

He added, to demonstrate, that under the English system defeated candidates for high office remain connected with Government while under the American system they retire to private life. And he was lamenting, as a complimentary gesture to me, the difference in the American system of presidential candidates to other occupations.

I suggested to him as a loyal American in defense of our system that perhaps ours had the advantage because they had with them political figures always while we had a convenient method of retiring them.

We meet here this evening as members of the Republican Party and people all over the country are meeting as members of the Republican Party to honor the name of Abraham Lincoln. And also citizens who are not members or active members of political parties are likewise paying their respects to that immortal figure.

Good to Have Heroes

It's good for a nation to have its heroes. It's fine for the people of a nation to turn in reverence to our very beloved. We in America have three distinguished political figures, three persons that instinctively everybody every year turns to.

Frequently in the last several years, when I've had to visit Washington as all people must these days, when the smoke has gotten too thick and the conversation too heavy at night, I've climbed into a car and I've driven past the Washington Monument and Lincoln's Memorial and on out to Arlington to the tomb of Robert E. Lee. Here lie the men—irrespective of politics—that all American hearts turn to as the three great figures of our public life, and the qualities that make them the heroes of this country are as much a compliment to the people of this country as they are to the men themselves. And the three of them had one common quality. And that was the quality of magnanimity.

Tolerance and Understanding

George Washington said that without more tolerance for the views of others, this Nation cannot survive. Robert E. Lee said: "Although I've fought the North because I thought it was seeking to take from us our most cherished right I have never seen the night that I have not prayed for the people of the North."

Abraham Lincoln said: "With malice toward none, with charity toward all."

And so as I say, going by that tall shaft that pierces the sky and that classic temple with the simple brooding figure of Lincoln in it and to the stately home of Robert E. Lee, I've caught a spiritual value and a real faith that the American people after all worship most, not partisanship, nor bitterness, nor vindictiveness in their public leaders, but love of mankind and magnanimity and tolerance and understanding.

George Washington, without whose talent, without whose sacrifices, and without whose ability this Nation could not have been created, struggled throughout his public career to bring the people into union and although Robert E. Lee, giving one of the finest minds and the utmost of energy in the struggle for the political beliefs that he believed in when the arbitrament of battle went against him, he settled down to a simple job and preached to all who would listen to him that America must be united.

Abraham Lincoln's whole career was to build of these United States a united country. Eifihty years ago tonight Abraham Lincoln on his way to be inaugurated, as President, was traveling across my home state of Indiana to make a speech in Cincinnati that night. He had lived in that state 25 years before as a boy and I think that we all can see him now—that simple soul, that great mind, that man who could love even those who fought him and knew how to fight without vindictiveness, we can see him now the great brooding figure praying somehow that through these difficult times a united America would arise and save us in this world of turmoil.

History of Parties

The history of party government in United States follows a fairly simple pattern; parties in the United States are born in times of great crisis and struggle—perhaps sometimes they are reborn in such periods. The first two political parties were the Federalist and the Democratic Party—or as then was called the Republican Party. And they grew out of the struggles and the necessary problems in connection with the establishment of our government.

And in a few years the Federalist Party died and the Democratic Party went on because the Federalist Party became a party of negation while the Democratic Party under the leadership of Thomas Jefferson remained the positive Party.

And then in the time of Andrew Jackson there arose the Whig Party—a Party of opposition—a Party of negation, a Party that offered no other program to Jackson's except that Jackson was wrong, and existed some 25 years and then a great moral issue arose in America and because the Whig Party found nothing in that issue except compromise, except the adoption of cliches, except the playing of local prejudices, it passed away and in its place in the struggle for freedom came the Republican Party.

We were founded to preserve freedom—that was the reason for us coming into being.

And if we will but remember that, we cannot fail, But if we become like the Whig Party—merely the Party of negation, merely the Party of opposition, merely those who find fault and who in one of the critical moments of history find nothing nobler to do than compromise—this great Party will pass from the scene. And I'm here to speak to you tonight to challenge you to a higher destiny than the destiny of compromise and negation and failure and death.

Champion of Freedom

This group has said it so well here tonight. The Democratic Party in the struggle out of which the Republican Party was born as the champion of freedom—the Democratic Party was the champion of slavery but at least it was the champion of something and it survived.

Here we are at this moment in this peaceful ballroom untouched, happy, gay, and buoyant, little troubled. And yet within a distance that I recently traveled by a roundabout way within three days, bombs are dropping, destroying cities lived in by free men—free men like us, and some men rise and say: "That's no problem of ours—let's preserve America alone."

Although he made some stops on the way, it took Abraham Lincoln 11 days to travel from Springfield, Ill., to Washington, D. C., to be inaugurated President of the United States. And it took George Washington, I believe, if my historical remembrance is correct, eight days to travel from Mount Vernon to New York to be inaugurated. And, as I say, within the last two weeks by a much roundabout way I, traveled 10-20-30 times as far as they went in three days, and thus the world has collapsed in size.

I doubt if in the history of parties any party had such a golden opportunity as presents itself to the Republican Party tonight. Where is the Republican that is not enamoured of it? Where is the Republican that doesn't want to meet the challenge of this newer day?

Positive Doctrine

If the Republican Party, now tonight and tomorrow and the next day, begins to preach a positive doctrine; if we begin to say here are free men like ourselves struggling to preserve themselves; here is a war that will determine the course of American history; here is a war that the outcome of which will determine whether or not the standard of living of every man in the world will be raised or lowered; here is an international situation that by reason of its very chaos offers the opportunity to America for world leadership—there can follow this war, not alone an economic system in America but an economic system throughout the world that will offer to all men a fuller life than has ever been known or ever can be achieved within the narrow limits of any nation. It's always true in times of trouble that real opportunities come. Just as a party cannot live in negation so a system or an idealogy cannot live in negation.

Look back across the pages of history. Any ideology, any belief, any religion, any system of government or of life that begins to contract and to narrow itself begins to die.

Here is the democratic way of life and men say—I hear them argue it seriously—that it can die in Belgium, in Holland, in Norway, in France; it can even die in England and still we can preserve it in America. If we can, we render false all of the pages of history.

And yet we have the opportunity if we but adequately and immediately give to those fighting men of Britain merely the equipment with which they can win. We can make of democracy not a dying doctrine but an expanding doctrine and we can be the arbitrators, we can be the dictators, we can be the ones who determine that there shall be a peace where all men will have the right to live under freedom and not under slavery.

Government Pressure

There is a Party in power, a Party not the Democratic Party—the New Deal Party—without faith in people because its idea of winning elections and controlling votes is by the method of government pressures and expenditures.

We have a Party in power that does not understand the basic functioning of the free enterprise system. We have a Party in power which today has at last grasped the meaning of the international situation yet no later than 1933 or 1934 dumped the London Economic Conference that might have saved all of this chaos of war and confusion of death and bombed cities.

Here lies our opportunity. We know how the free enterprise system operates. We know that if it is permitted to function that it can create for all men more than any man has heretofore known of those who must work.

Here we are. We know what the international situation is. We know the necessities of a program to save those fighting men. People of the Republican Party, I give to you this challenge in the year 1941: Have we the vision? Have we the ability? Have we the leadership to take America down this glorious path that's offered to us?

Have You Got It in You?

I have no doubt that we have.

I remember when I was serving in the previous war. I was in the field artillery and there was a boy in my battery who was transferred to the infantry. We had a sergeant in my battery who was what we called "hard-boiled." And his way of training the men was to keep shouting at them as they failed in their drills, "Have you got it in you?" "Have you got it in you?"

And this boy in my battery who was transferred to the infantry was trained under that sergeant and after he was transferred to the infantry he was sent out on a wire-cutting expedition into No Man's Land, and as he got part way out he began to lose his nerve. And then he could hear as though it was whispered on the voice of the wind: "Have you got it in you? Have you got it in you?" And he went on and today he's the proud wearer of the Croix de Guerre.

Republicans of 1941, have you got it in you? Have you or not?

Labor Peer Tells Personal Interest In Czech Claims

LONDON, Feb. 13 (AP)—Lord Strabolgi, Labor whip of the House of Lords, made a "personal apology" in the House yesterday for his failure to explain that he had a personal interest in realization of Czechoslovak assets in Great Britain when the bill for such claims came before the Peers.

A similar interest in Czech claims caused the resignation Jan. 21 of Mr. Robert Boothby, Parliamentary Secretary for the Food Ministry, when a House of Commons committee charged him with conduct "derogatory to the dignity of the House."

Mr. Boothby was accused of making political speeches and putting pressure on Exchequer officials to aid in realization of Czech claims in which he had a $96,000 interest.

Lord Strabolgi, in his statement, said money was owed to him in a business deal by a man identified only as "Dr. Fleming" and they agreed in a letter that if a Czech claim were paid to Dr. Fleming, Lord Strabolgi was to get 5 per cent.

The Peer said that after the reading of the Boothby Committee report, he felt that the letter was "capable of a damaging interpretation" and that therefore he took this first opportunity to explain.

The discussion ended after Lord Moyne stressed the desirability of studying standing orders and precedents in such cases.

N. Y. School Religious Law Termed 'Sad'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—The Board of Education's released time law, providing an hour a week during which children may leave school to attend religious classes, is "contrary to the fundamental spirit of American education," in the opinion of Newbold Morris, President of the City Council.

Mr. Morris called the religious law, which went into effect last week, the "saddest thing" that has happened in the city schools and declared that it violated the principle of equality among school children, in an address before the Jewish Teachers Association luncheon at the Astor Hotel yesterday.

"Our schools are founded on the principle of equality for all," Mr. Morris said. "Now we have children going out of the classroom on Wednesdays, leaving in different directions. They leave behind a few children who do not wear a badge or button. That is contrary to the fundamental spirit of American education. When a child walks through the door and enters a school, his color, race and religious beliefs remain within his own heart. No discrimination is made, one way or the other. As a result of religious classes, the children leave the schools as protestants, Jews and Catholics, and go in different directions."

Dr. Elias Lieberman, Associate Superintendent of Schools, who spoke after Mr. Morris' unscheduled speech, disputed his view, suggesting that the three separate religious roads could end in one religious path.

"I look to the day," he said, "when Catholic, Protestant and Jew will walk that road in amity."

Anchorage for Seaplanes

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 13 (AP)—A seaplane anchorage, presumably for United States bombers, has been provided among a group of islands adjacent to Darrell's Island in the Great Sound. A Government notice published Feb. 12 forbids boats to approach the anchorage without permits.

Willkie Urges G. O. P. to Back Aid to Britain

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—Full in his role of Republican titular leader, Wendell L. Willkie today had issued clarion summons to his party to "preach a positive doctrine" in the world crisis of democracy, decrying the isolationist course on the aid-to-Britain issue as one of "compromise, negation, and death."

Mr. Willkie easily took the national spotlight in the Republican Lincoln Day dinner series last night as chief speaker at the New York celebration in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel where 2,200 men and women thronged for the occasion.

The unprecedented attendance reflected the wide citizen interest in the traveler newly returned from the European battle front, and Mr. Willkie availed himself of it to spur his party to a united stand in the cause of a better, freer world that would speed implements of war to the British side in the conflict.

Points Way to Party

In this and a continued drive to revive free enterprise in America, in contravention of the New Deal system of governmental pressures and spending to control votes and win elections lay the hope of Republican resurgence in national affairs, Mr. Willkie declared.

"People of the Republican Party, I give to you this challenge in the year 1941," he said. "Have we the vision? Have we the ability? Have we the leadership to take America down this glorious path that is offered to us? I have no doubt that we have."

There was little evidence of isolationist sentiment in the response to his plea that the Party shelve its differences over aid to Britain and extend adequate and immediate help. The "We Want Willkie" chant that was the rally call of his unsuccessful campaign for the Presidency last fall featured the applause which followed his speech.

Others to address the New York meeting under National Republican Club auspices were Miss Clare Boothe and the Rev. Dr. Paul Austin Wolfe, Pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, with Arthur A. Ballantine, one-time Undersecretary of the Treasury, as toastmaster. The invocation by the Rt. Rev. William T. Manning, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York, urged the Nation to a united stand for "utmost aid to Great Britain and all who stand with her for justice and human liberty . . . without delay for the defense of our own land, for the preservation of Christian civilization and for the sake of all mankind."

Cause of Freedom

Reminding that only three days since he had been in cities of "free men like us," but on whom bombs were dropping, because even by circuitous route, it had taken just this long to return to New York from embattled England, Mr. Willkie said, "Yet some men rise and say, 'that is no trouble of ours!'"

Stirringly earnest in his insistence that the Republican Party return to its original destiny—the cause of freedom—he made only fleeting reference to his experiences in Britain, but sufficient to characterize Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, as "the greatest public figure in the world."

As bitingly critical of "the New Deal Party" at Washington as in the campaign days, Mr. Willkie left no misconception that, however hearty his espousal of Roosevelt foreign policy, he was poles apart from the President on domestic affairs.

"We have a Party in power that does not understand the basic function of the free-enterprise system," he declared. "We have a Party in power which today has at last grasped the meaning of the international situation, yet no longer ago than 1933 or 1934 there was the London Economic Conference, which it dumped, that might have saved this chaos of war and confusion."

Others Back Willkie

Mr. Willkie's position was strongly upheld by Miss Boothe and Mr. Wolfe, the former deploring the split in the Party on present American foreign policy as a form of Party hara-kiri.

Mr. Wolfe paralleled the current crisis with that which faced the America of Lincoln's time as one in which again the preservation of the Nation was at stake.

"Can any one doubt what Lincoln's concern would be were he standing before us again?" he asked. "Would he not say, 'this Nation must be preserved.' This is your first task. This is no time for partisanship. You must think and you must act as one people. There is one President, one Congress, one Government. A house divided against itself cannot stand."

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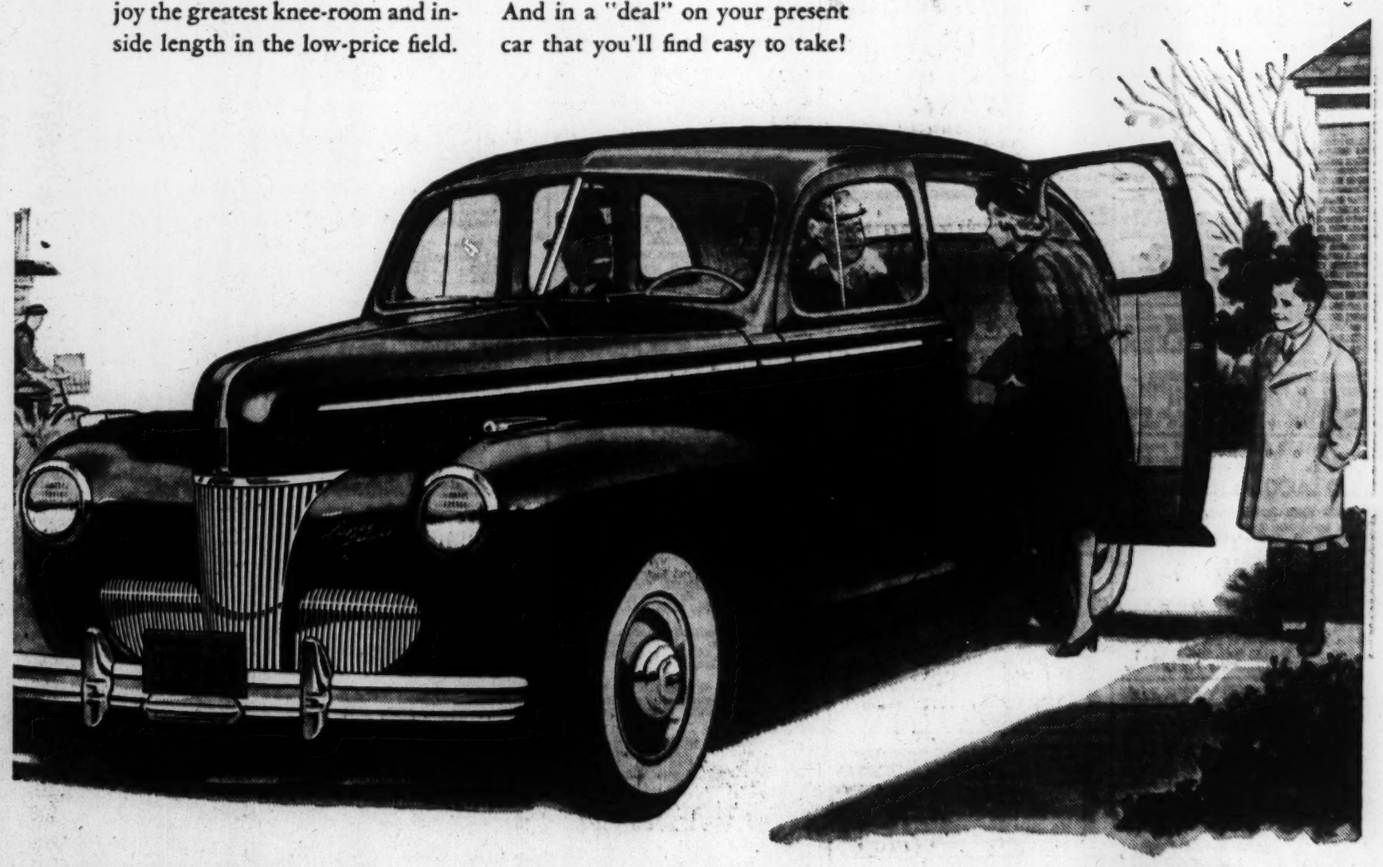


GET THE FACTS AND YOU'LL GET A FORD!

Ford

Lotte Lehmann at Morning Musicale — 'Claudia' in New York

German Lieder Featured By Distinguished Singer

They talk about intelligence in singing sometimes as though it were a substitute for artistic power, and they speak of an intelligent singer as if they meant one who, while technically proficient, has a poor tone and offers an uninteresting presentation; but there are certain things the intelligent vocalist can do that the other kind can never, either by help of nature or pleasing gifts of person, come near.

Now one of the most intelligent women in the whole province of song is undoubtedly Mme. Lotte Lehmann, soprano, who appeared in the Boston Morning Musicales at the Hotel Statler yesterday, with Paul Ulanowsky as her accompanist. Where her intelligence is concerned, to emphasize does not mean to apologize. For if she possessed only such modicum of intelligence as a recitalist must own, in order to get along at all, she would still have the best of sound to offer and the best of everything that goes to please the eye and to satisfy external platform demands. But to her glory of voice and her charm of manner, add intelligence, and what do you get? Well, you get an interpretation of the "Wiegenlied" of Strauss, for example, that a performer whose talents were primarily on the entertainment side could scarcely even hope to attain. Here was a legato style of execution so controlled by thought, so much the outcome of preconceived design, as to give not only a zealous listener but also an indifferent one a thrill to remember, a shaking-up of the year.

The perfectly articulated legato that Mme. Lehmann achieved in this quiet, unimposing song, and the smooth, polished, and effortless phrasing that she exhibited are the product not of mere training and practice but of insight and native invention. Mme. Lehmann, far from echoing academic hearsay and following studio advice, was acting on intuitions bred of musical planning and meditating and of her own experience with audiences.

The "Wiegenlied" was but one of 16 songs, fifteenth on the list. It took its place on the program in succession to four familiar things by Schubert, a couple of items from the Schumann album, including the rarely-heard "Sonnenschein," a couple of songs by Brahms, four from the French school and two of the constantly harped-on of Strauss. Then what is perhaps Strauss' best and most often sung, "Zueignung," and February's Morning Musicale ended.

W. P. T.

Morning Musicales, 1941-2

With a record of sold-out subscriptions for the tenth successive year, the Boston Morning Musicales announced at the Lotte Lehmann concert in the Statler ballroom yesterday the list of artists chosen for their fourteenth season, 1941-42. Six artists have been signed for the annual series of six concerts given under the auspices of the Boston School of Occupational Therapy.

Jussi Bjoerling, Swedish tenor of the Metropolitan Opera Association, and Helen Traubel, American soprano, also of the Metropolitan, will make their first concert appearances in Boston. New on the Musicales roster will be Robert Casadésus, French pianist, and Gladys Swarthout, mezzo-soprano of the Metropolitan. The full list follows:

Jussi Bjoerling	Nov. 12
Robert Casadesus	Nov. 26
Helen Traubel	Dec. 3
Tito Schipa	Jan. 14
Jascha Heifetz	Feb. 18
Gladys Swarthout	March 4

William Draper Portraits

The Grace Horne Galleries are to show through March portraits painted by William F. Draper. Born in Hopedale 28 years ago, Mr. Draper abandoned his course of study at Harvard College for training in art. He has worked with Leon Kroll and Jon Corbino and George Demetrios. The influence of his teachers is not obvious except in one or two compositions which bear some resemblance to Corbino.

The portraits are painted with care in a naturalistic manner. Mr. Draper is preoccupied with problems of establishing figures in space, achieving a creditable resemblance, and endowing his models with qualities of grace and geniality. At his best he makes a picture which is impressive beyond its merit of likeness, and which does not follow conventional grooves of fashionable portraiture. "Mrs. Montgomery Blair" is outstanding for evocative characterization. It is reminiscent of George Bellows.

Mr. Draper's compositions show an interest in dramatic subjects, a tendency toward the theatrical and satirical. The exhibition discloses an energetic young painter at work, trying to find his stride. The canvases vary in style and taste. Forthcoming exhibitions will probably reveal concentration upon a characteristic style.

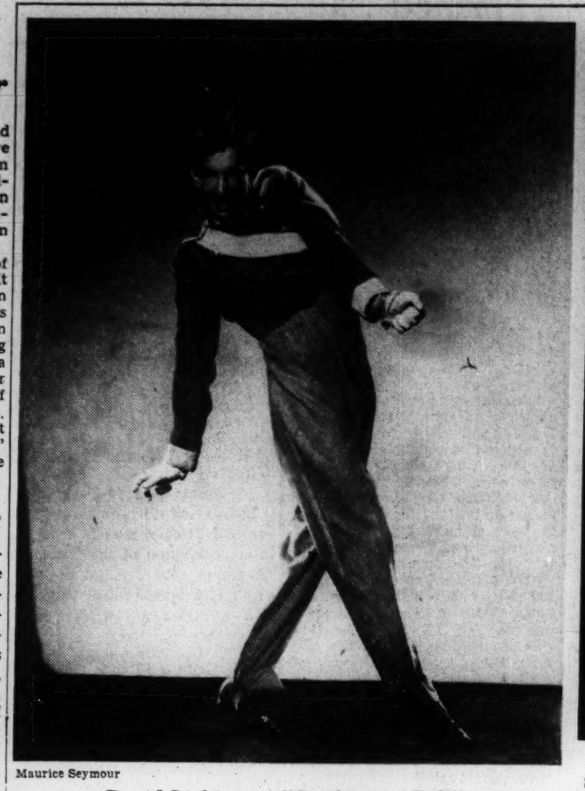
D. A.

At the South Station

Louis Bromfield is the guest star on the "Information Please" film coming to the South Station Theater. Other short features include a movie version of Bob Hawk's radio program, "Take It or Leave It"; Fitzpatrick Traveltalk on Mexico and Texas; Popeye cartoon; "Our Gang" comedy; "A Tribute to Abe Lincoln"; Ray Whitley's Singing Cowboys; Screen Snapshots; Ed Kennedy comedy; and Newsreels.

Youth Ballet Matinee

The Thursday afternoon, Feb. 20, performance of the Original Ballet Russe at the Boston Opera House will be designated a Youth Matinee, with the co-operation of the Dancing Teachers Club of Boston. This performance will begin at 3:30. The program will include "Cinderella," "Swan Lake," and "Aurora's Wedding." Attention is called to the box office to be open at the Wilbur Theater through Monday. The office in the Pierce Building, Copley Square, will continue open for ticket sale and mail orders.



Maurice Seymour

David Lichine in "Graduation Ball"

To be presented at the opening night (Tuesday) of the Ballet Russe engagement at the Boston Opera House.

Tatiana Leskova

Solo dancer of the Original Ballet Russe, which will tenant the Boston Opera House Tuesday to Saturday of next week.

Lichine, Young Choregrapher Of the Original Ballet Russe

David Lichine, first dancer of the Original Ballet Russe, has achieved his first real success as a choregrapher in the one-act ballet, "Graduation Ball," which will be presented on the opening night of that company's engagement at the Boston Opera House (Feb. 18-22) and at several performances during the remainder of the week.

Lichine's "Francesca da Rimini," a lurid product of youthful imagination, may be remembered from past seasons. His milder "Pavillon," ingenious in dance pattern, though derivative in tone, has also been seen here.

Two earlier works not produced in Boston were "Nocturne" and "Les Imaginaires." In London, he did the dances to "Orfeo" in collaboration with Sir Thomas Beecham, with slight success. "The Amorous Lion" fared ill indeed, and "The Gods Go A-Begging," performed in Boston, fared but little better.

"Flops have been my teachers," he is quoted as saying, in an interview with Walter Terry, published in Dance Magazine. "I was never taught choregraphy. I never had a Diahileff to advise me. I just made my ballets and critics and audiences told me yes or no."

* * *

"Graduation Ball," which received its world premiere in Australia last winter, is a different story. Its youthful exuberance immediately caught the fancy of the ballet-minded public of the Antipodes. Its success has been repeated in Los Angeles, Chicago, and New York.

Anatole Chujoy, reviewing the New York performance in Dance Magazine, wrote: "The theme of the ballet is slight and humorous and inconsequential; a detail of cadets, headed by a general, march in to attend a graduation ball at a girls' school, presided over by a headmistress.

"On this background Lichine has succeeded in inventing a hundred and one witty situations and in staging a score of enchanting dances. 'Graduation Ball' is a ballet of youth, and youth reigns supreme in it. For the balletomane who loves the spectacular pyrotechnics of ballet technique, no better ballet has been devised. For not only does the ballet contain a number of highly technical enchainements, but Lichine has inserted a number called Dance-Step Competition in which Alexandra Denisova and Genevieve Moulin vie in the execution of fouettés with doubles and triples thrown in to keep things going, turns in attitude and arabesque, also with doubles and triples, grands pirouettes, etc. And it must be said that the young ladies can turn.

* * *

"Riabouchinska is the gang leader of the Junior Girls and David Lichine the corporal or something of the Junior Cadets, and their 'Perpetuum Mobile,' assisted by Leontieva, Bechenova and Bounina as the little monkeys, in 'See No Evil, Hear No Evil, Speak No Evil,' is a dance worth seeing.

"Tatiana Leskova does a brilliant variation as the impetuous brat. Svetlova, Zarova and Azrova as the Pupil and Teachers, Schwezoff and Ruanine as the General and Headmistress, Stepanova and Panaieff in a pas de deux (now called 'Sylphide and the Scotsman'), and Nicholas Orloff as the drummer—all come out with honors."

For this ballet, the scenery and costumes have been designed by Alexandre Benois, and the music from Johann Strauss arranged and orchestrated by Antal Dorati.

Another new ballet of Lichine's, "Protée," to Debussy's "Danses Sacrée et Profane," scenery and costumes by Chirico, will be given one Boston performance, namely on Friday evening, Feb. 21, according to the present schedule. It is described as a choregraphic tableau by David Lichine and Henry Clifford. "The scene is a temple by the sea," the program synopsis states. "A group of maidens offer prayers for the appearance of the god Protée, Prophet of the Sea. Protée appears and dances. The maidens try to catch him to learn their destiny. But the god disappoints them by changing his movements and leaping back into the sea."

Lichine has the name part and Sono Osato, Alexandra Denisova, Genevieve Moulin, Marina Svetlova, and Kira Bounina are the maidens, though of course the cast is subject to change.

Probably Lichine's most important work to date is his version of "The Prodigal Son," highly praised in New York, but it is not announced for the Boston calendar.

The young man, by the way, is now an American citizen, has a farm in Connecticut, speaks broken English a little better than he used to, is fond of American slang and ice-cream sodas, and is full of the good old American pep. He takes daily classes with Pierre Vladimiroff of the School of the American Ballet, when he is in New York, and is constantly learning the technique of choregraphy by trial and error and experience. He is interested in art and music and history, in everything pertaining to the development of ballet.

Concert Postponed

The concert by the Women's Symphony Orchestra scheduled for March 13 has been postponed to May 4, because of the indisposition of Alexander Thiede, conductor. The concert will be held in Jordan Hall and tickets dated March 13 will be honored May 4. The concert scheduled for Sunday afternoon, April 27, will be given as announced.

At State and Orpheum

Five additional days, beginning Saturday, are now announced for the engagement of "This Thing Called Love" at the State and Orpheum Theaters. The second feature on the bill, "Nobody's Children," will also be held over.

New Play by Author Of 'Another Language'

By John Beaufort

New York

"Claudia" is a good play and an honest one by Rose Franken, who also wrote "Another Language." A dramatist of sincerity, sensitivity, and humor, Miss Franken approaches the men and women of her comedy drama with an affectionate regard and realizes them in tenderness. Departing from the Booth Theater, last evening, first nighters could do no less than thank John Golden, the producer, Miss Franken, the author-director, Donald Oenslager, the scene designer, and the impeccably chosen cast.

Character, or more particularly, character in transition, provides the substance—the emotion, humor, action—of "Claudia." The play's upheaval is largely mental and arises from the efforts of a sensitively aware young girl to find herself in the early stages of a very happy marriage. At first sight, Naughton farmhouse living room presents a scene of familiar domesticity. Claudia Naughton, adjusting her cancelled checks to her bank balance, is certain that the bank owes her $100. David, Claudia's husband, is finally enlisted to ferret out the missing $100, while Mrs. Brown, Claudia's mother, tends more or less strictly to her knitting. The room, the people, the conversation are recognizable and attractive.

And then Miss Franken begins to unfold the problems, fears, and emotional adjustments through which Claudia is passing. Claudia is resentful that, for all this kindness and patience, David belittles her attractiveness. So she blunders into a momentary romantic situation with a highly baffled visting novelist. Claudia has been more than ordinarily devoted to her mother, now living 70 miles away in New York, and she nearly sells the farmhouse to return to her. Later, Claudia learns that she is to have a child and that the doctors have given Mrs. Brown only a short time to live.

* * *

With an unerring feeling for producing rapid and successful emotional changes, Miss Franken guides the heroine toward eventual self-discovery. Claudia learns that she cannot cling forever to her mother or to anyone else. And when she has made this discovery, she enlarges her capacities to bestow and to enjoy love. The awakening process is painful, bewildering, even comic, but Claudia, for all her naïveté, curiosity, and her vagueness with a checkbook, possesses a fundamentally healthy outlook and a great deal of common sense.

Miss Franken has composed her story with admirable style and with a keen sense for the proper depth of emotion. The play is poignant without being maudlin, clever without being unkind, and frank without being vulgar. The characters are concerned not only with their specific problems but with spiritual values, human relationships, and the need for understanding one another.

"Claudia" does drop a stitch here and there in the course of its narrative. The problems of the benign serving couple, Fritz and Bertha—Fritz had apparently gone to prison for a crime his son committed—are let go without a full explanation. And, since she was necessary for a plot device, the Naughtons' married sister-in-law might have been more fully explained. But these are slight defects and do not destroy the feeling, impulse, and direction of the play. Miss Franken has done a craftsmanly, clean-cut job of playwrighting and she has directed with meticulous care.

* * *

She has lacked for nothing in her players. Dorothy McGuire fully justified her choice out of many young actresses for the heavy role of Claudia. Miss McGuire has youth, warmth, looks, and a sensitive response to the constantly changing demands of the role. One may not say that Miss McGuire makes Claudia utterly appealing, for Miss Franken had already done that. But she rises to her opportunity in realizing the role.

Donald Cook's playing of David is sharp without sacrificing the character's warmth. Frances Starr is valiant and lovely as the mother who knows that the sacrifice of being separated from her fearful daughter is the only way to set the girl free. This is a grand performance. Adrienne Gessner and Frank Tweddell are the philanthropic servants that employers dream about. As the novelist, that excellent player, John Williams, turns in another fine performance. Olga Baclanova swings vividly and broadly through the role of an opera singer.

'Hudson's Bay' and Muni

To the extent that the script and direction permit, Paul Muni suggests the wily, humorous, dauntless hero of "Hudson's Bay," which opened at the Keith-Memorial Wednesday. Unfortunately, this fragment about Pierre Esprit Radisson, the Canadian pioneer, has been hampered by so many unessentials and so much unnecessary talk that the opening of an empire becomes almost as tame as the opening of a charity bazaar. One cannot help feeling that a drama of vastness and magnificence and excitement is to be found in this chapter of Canada's history. Some one else may yet record it on film.

Mr. Muni does his best with an alert and wiry performance to offset the film's general lethargy. Mr. Muni conveys in both stature and motion the astute French trapper who, in the story, dupes a variety of dishonest officials and even tricks King Charles of England into sparing him. Mr. Muni's astonishing ability with beards and dialects is called upon once more. His speech earns liberal praise not only for the shaping of the words but for the inflection. Here Mr. Muni is portraying a trapper with dreams of empire, with a simple appreciation of nature's bounty and with an astute realization of its value to the greedy English and French.

* * *

The present writer cannot vouch for the historical accuracy of "Hudson's Bay" but the love story and certain other of the events suggests that facts have been made to serve romantic expediency. In general outlines, however, "Hudson's Bay" seems to fall in with the story of Canada's fur trade.

Radisson and his pal, Gooseberry, help a young exiled Englishman, Lord Edward Crewe, to escape from the French governor's prison and, in return for Crewe's financial assistance, make him a partner in their venture.

The script by Lamar Trotti is filled with devices to achieve plot situations, whether or not these are the outgrowth of character. Irving Pichel's direction lets "Hudson's Bay" descend from what might might have been an imposing film adventure into a protracted tale.

Laird Cregar's characterization of Gooseberry seems to have been based chiefly upon the man's enormous size. Mr. Cregar does, however, contribute to the humor and also the violence of the picture. John Sutton, an English newcomer, and Gene Tierney play the romantic leads. Kings, princes, courtiers, and various other historical and semi-historical figures—acted variously by Virginia Field, Vincent Price, Nigel Bruce, Lumsden Hare, Lionel Pape, and Montague Love—fall in with the general atmosphere. The Indians, headed by Chief Thundercloud, are dignified and convincing. When possible, the photography stresses scenic beauties.

* * *

With "The Invisible Woman," Universal has managed to ring a few changes on trick photography. Virginia Bruce is the heroine of the new pseudo-scientific hocus-pocus.

At least, there is no attempt to take the disappearance business seriously. It's broad burlesque.

John Barrymore enacts the savant who thinks up the gadget for making Miss Bruce invisible. Miss Bruce uses her invisibility to secure better working conditions for the models who are her colleagues in a swanky dress shop. Difficulties arise when a gangster (Oscar Homolka) hiding in Mexico steals the machine so that he may visit his home town without being apprehended.

The heroine emerges into full view at last and marries John Howard, who portrays a tangible playboy with enough money to finance mass production of the machine. Charles Ruggles contributes valuable comic assistance as a timid butler. Edward Brophy, Donald MacBride, and Shemp Howard stumble over one another farcically as a trio of gangsters. A. Edward Sutherland directed.

Entertainment Timetable

Play

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. 2:30.

Wellesley College, Alumnae Hall—
Fourth concert in the Wellesley series. Rudolph Serkin, pianist. 8:30.

Little Theater

Playhouse—
"The Man in Half Moon Street," Barré Lyndon, presented by the New England Repertory Company. Joy Street. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Angels Over Broadway, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Rita Hayworth. 2, 5, 8:05. "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. 3:15, 6:20, 9:25.

Fenway—
"The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone, Ellen Drew and John Howard. 12:30, 3:53, 6:50, 9:50. "Jennie," Virginia Gilmore and William Henry. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Fine Arts—
"Here Is Ireland," 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 9:25 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 6:55, 10:05. "The Invisible Woman," John Barrymore, Virginia Bruce. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:45.

Kenmore—
"Kentucky," Richard Greene, Loretta Young. 2, 5:30, 10. "To Marry With Love," Myrna Loy and Warner Baxter. 1:15, 4:40, 8:10.

Majestic—
Walt Disney's "Fantasia," in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski conducting. Matinees 2:30, evening performances 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"Buck Privates," with Bud Abbott, Lou Costello and the Andrews Sisters. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:45, 9:35. "The Wild Man of Borneo," Frank Morgan. 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

Modern—
"Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10. "Go West," with the Marxes. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

Orpheum—
"This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 7:25, 10:20. "Nobody's Children," Edith Fellowes. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:15, 9:10.

Paramount—
"The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone, Ellen Drew and John Howard. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "Jennie," Virginia Gilmore and William Henry. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

RKO-Boston—
"Dead Men's Shoes," Leslie Banks. 10:30 a. m., 2:25, 6:20, 10:15. "Ridin' on a Rainbow," Gene Autry. 11:55 a. m., 3:50, 7:40. Stage show: 1:20, 5:15, 9:10.

Scollay—
"Go West," with the Marxes. 11:45 a. m., 2:10, 6:36, 9:55. "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
"John Nesbit," "John Barrymore, Rudy Vallee Radio Program." "Children's Quiz Contest," "New York Sleep Shop," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. 1, 4, 7, 10. "Nobody's Children," Edith Fellowes and Billy Lee. 3, 6, 9.

Telepix—
"Flatigorsky's Cello Concert," "Pete Smith Comedy," "London in the War Years," "Radio's Take It or Leave It," "Skinnay Ennis and Orchestra," "Old Virginia," "Sports," cartoon and 30 minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"The Face Behind the Mask," Peter Lorre. 9:30 a. m., 12:06, 2:34, 5:10, 7:38, 10:14, "The Crimson Circle," 10:47 a. m., 1:15, 3:51, 6:19, 8:55.

Uptown—
"No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. 1, 4:35, 8:15. "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn. 2:35, 6:15, 9:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Here Comes the Navy," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 2 Evenings 6:30-11.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. "South of Suez." 2 and 8.

Regent: "They Knew What They Wanted," Carole Lombard and Charles Laughton. "Glamour for Sale," Anita Louise and Roger Pryor. 2 Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Brainiree: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Fighting 69th," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. "Murder Over New York." 2 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Angels Over Broadway," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 4:10, 7:50. "Arizona," Jean Arthur. 2:05, 6:45, 9:25.

Brookline Village: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 2:35, 6:22, 9:35. "Here Comes the Navy," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 4:30, 7:50.

Cleveland Circle: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "A Night at Earl Carroll's," Ken Muray. "Romance of the Rio Grande," Cesar Romero. 2 Continuous 7-11.

Harvard: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Kit Carson," Jon Hall. 2 and 7:45.

University: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn. 2:45, 6, 9:20. "Blondie Plays Cupid," Penny Singleton. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 3:30, 9:30. "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 1:45, 7:30.

Dorchester: "The Great Profile," John Barrymore. "Drums of the Desert." 2. Continuous 7-11.

Franklin Park: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 3:40, 9:25. "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 1:55, 8:10.

Strand: "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper. 1:54, 6:54, 10:01. "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. 3:15, 8:15.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglesten: "Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone. "South of Suez." 2 and 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 2:40, 8:17. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres. 1:32, 7, 9:53.

Park: "East of the River," John Garfield. "Rangers of Fortune," Fred MacMurray. 1:30 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Kit Carson," Jon Hall. "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. 3:02, 8:15. "Give Us Wings," Dead End Kids. 1:54, 6:50, 9:40.

Hyde Park: "Barnyard Follies," R. Davis and June Storey. "Torpedo Raider," Barry MacKay. 1:45, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Lady with Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. 3:05, 8:50. "The Flag Speaks." 2:40 and 8:35.

MALDEN — Granada: "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper and Gene Reynolds. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.

Mystic: "Kit Carson," Jon Hall. 1:55, 8:30. "Blackout," Conrad Veidt. 3:55, 6:50, 10.

Maplewood: "Dulcy," Ann Sothern. "Secret Seven," Marlene Dietrich. 1:45. Continuous 7-11.

Orpheum: "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Dreaming Out Loud," Chester Louck. 1:45 and 7.

Strand: "A Night at Earl Carroll's," Ken Murray. 2:35, 8:35. "Girls Under 21," Bruce Cabot. 3:35, 7, 9:50.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper. 1:45, 8. "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle and Richard Carlson. 2:12, 9:27.

MEDFORD — Felloway: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. 2:20, 8:15. "Romance of the Rio Grande," Cesar Romero. 3:45, 6:45, 9:55.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Street of Memories." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 3:30, 8. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper and Jan Hunter. 2:10.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye, "Murder Over New York." 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Lady with Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. "Night at Earl Carroll's." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Four Mothers," featuring the Lane Sisters and Claude Rains. "Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Devil's Pipe Line," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. "You're Out of Luck."

Strand: "Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and P. Goddard. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective."

REVERE — Boulevard: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 2 and 8:10.

Revere: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 2 and 8:10.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. "Yesterday's Heroes," 2 and 8.

Capitol and Ball Square: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. "Cherokee Strip." 2 Evenings at 6:30. Last complete show at 8.

Davis Square: "South of Pago Pago," Jon Hall, Victor McLaglen, Frances Farmer and Olympe Bradna. 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Dispatch from Reuters," Edward G. Robinson. "Calling All Husbands," Ernest Truex. 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Youth Will Be Served." 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Romance of the Rio Grande," Cesar Romero. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camco: "Escape," Norma Shearer. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Before I Hang," Boris Karloff and Evelyn Keyes. 3:09, 7:54. "East of the River," John Garfield and Brenda Marshall. 3:39, 8:14.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle and Richard Carlson. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper, 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "A Little Bit of Heaven," Gloria Jean. "Earl of Puddlestone," James Gleason. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. "South of Suez," George Brent and Brenda Marshall. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Murder Over New York." 3:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays. (Children's show Saturday morning at 10.)

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Murder Over New York." 1:30 and 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert. 3:27, 7:37. "Men Against the Sky," Richard Dix. 2:10, 6:40, 10.

To Appear in Providence

Members of the Erskine School Dance Group which will assist Otto Ashermann in his lecture on the relationship of dance and drama, to be given at the Players' Theater, Providence, on Feb. 23.

Amusements

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"An uproarious entertainment." N. Y. Times
ED WYNN In his New Musical
BOYS AND GIRLS TOGETHER
The DeMARCOS BROADHURST, 44th St., W. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:40 Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:40—$1.10 to $2.75
Jane PICKENS
Dave APOLLON

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IT HAPPENS ON ICE
with 100 world-renowned ice-skating stars and JOE COOK
CENTER Theatre, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474 Evenings including Sundays, 8:40—$1.10 to $2.75 Mats. Wed. & Sat., $1.10 to $2.20. No Mon. Perfs. UNRESERVED 75c SEATS ON SALE AT EACH PERFORMANCE WHEN DOORS OPEN

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"A roaring musical."—Atkinson, Times
ETHEL MERMAN in
PANAMA HATTIE
COLE PORTER Songs
46 ST. TH., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed & Sat.

"A Perfect Musical."—Walter Winchell
William GAXTON Vera ZORINA Victor MOORE
LOUISIANA PURCHASE
with IRENE BORDONI
Music and Lyrics by Irving Berlin
Book by MORRIE RYSKIND
IMPERIAL, W. 45 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"Witty, lively, friendly and topical."
—J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor
HOLLYWOOD THEATRE ALLIANCE presents
MEET THE PEOPLE
An Intimate Topical Musical Revue
MANSFIELD Theatre, West 47th St. Cl. 5-5357 Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 55c-$2.20

"See it and enjoy it."—Brown, Post
MR. AND MRS. NORTH
ALFRED de LIAGRE, Jr., presents
A New Comedy by Owen Davis
from the stories by Francis & Richard Lockridge
with PEGGY CONKLIN & ALBERT HACKETT
BELASCO, 44 St., E. of B'way. BRy 9-2067 Evs. 8:40. $3.30 to 55c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $2.20 to 55c

"GREAT FUN."—Anderson, Jour.-Amer.
MAX GORDON presents
MY SISTER EILEEN
The Comedy Hit by
JOSEPH FIELDS and JEROME CHODOROV
Based on the Stories by RUTH McKENNEY
Staged by GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
BILTMORE THEA., 47th St., West of B'way. Cl. 6-9383 EVGS. 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40

JANE DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
COWL
A New Comedy by JOHN VAN DRUTEN
OLD ACQUAINTANCE
with Kent Smith
PEGGY WOOD
Directed by Auriol Lee
MOROSCO Thea. W. 45th St. Cl. 6-8230. Evgs. 8:40 Matinees WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY at 2:40

"A highly prized playgoing experience."
—J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st, W. of Broadway, PE. 6-8220 Evgs. 8:40. $1.10 to $3.30 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40 MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

The Theatre Guild and Gilbert Miller present
HELEN HAYES
MAURICE EVANS
in WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S Comedy
TWELFTH NIGHT
ST. JAMES Thea., West 44th Street. Evgs. 8:40 Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat. 326 Seats All Perfs. $1.10

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Amusements

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THE INVISIBLE WOMAN
JOHN BARRYMORE • VIRGINIA BRUCE
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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Flight of the Swallow

By Cornelia Meigs

Chapter Two

The Story So Far

Sylvia and Larry, newly arrived to visit Aunt Sarah at her New Hampshire village home, were curious about what lay beyond the eight-foot-high lilac hedge at the end of the garden. Matthews, the chauffeur-gardener, shut up like a clam when they asked him. But when Aunt Sarah's committee arrived for an afternoon meeting, they started to explore for themselves. Slipping through a thin spot in the hedge, they climbed a grassy hill and found themselves before a house with a white paneled door.

The house was square and white, with plenty of windows facing the sun. There was no covered porch to darken the rooms inside, but a flat terrace paved with stone, on which two side doors opened. Bitter sweet vines with their yellowing fruit climbed up between the second story windows, the roof dipped low at the back, the wide chimney suggested hearty, hospitable fires on the hearth inside. Just why Sylvia thought it was a nicer house than Aunt Sarah's would be hard to say. Aunt Sarah's house was a shade too new, with its wide porches paved with tile and the great sweep of drive around a perfect lawn. It was, in fact, too perfect, a place where nothing was, or ever could be, out of order, a place, therefore, where only grown-up people could ever feel at home. This house was different. Anyone could tell, at a single glance, that children had played here, had grown up and brought back their own children in time.

Was Someone Inside?

They stood here, staring at it, for both of them had a sudden thought that someone had moved past a window inside. A deserted house, with someone moving about in it, is a riddle which will attract the curiosity of anyone. The place was very still. Mrs. Hoskins had said, "The house is empty," but Matthews had not been so sure. What were those words that he had added, that had sunk so deep into Sylvia's mind, for they were what she called sorrowful words? Even though they did not offer any real meaning, they seemed to touch her deeply.—"Hasn't a friend left in the world." It was very hard to think that those words could have anything to do with a person belonging to this house, where everyone should be so gay and happy and fond of each other.

"We'll be friends with him," she thought within herself fiercely. "Whoever it is, we'll be friends with him."

They felt uneasy, as people do when they are in a place where they are not supposed to be. Then Larry said suddenly,

"Did you notice? That path that we followed up through the orchard? It wasn't an old path, with the grass beaten down. Somebody must have just trampled the grass, only a few minutes before we came."

Yes, now she thought of it, that was true. They had followed the most likely way of climbing the hill, without thinking whether it was an old trodden pathway, or a freshly marked, new trail. Certainly it was very new.

"I'm going across the back, to see how it looks from the kitchen side," Larry declared. He walked across the grass, Sylvia following anxiously, with her head turning over her shoulder again and again toward the door of the house. Suddenly a window rattled, the door flew open and a voice called; a man's voice cried out something to them. They should not have been startled; they were not doing any harm. But the impulse was too strong and at the sound, they ran.

A Command

The voice called louder,

"Stop. Do you hear me. Stop." But they ran on.

They were dashing past the kitchen door, as the shortest way to the cover of the woods beyond. Outside the steps was a wooden platform, evidently covering the well, with an iron pump in the middle of it, with handle uplifted. Larry was ahead, the most direct way was right across the platform. The voice behind them called again, just as Larry stepped on the wooden planks. Sylvia, in a sudden nightmare, saw the rotten wood splinter, saw a board stand up endways, caught the flash of Larry's hair in the sun as he dropped into the gaping black hole. Before she could even draw breath there was the cold sound of a splash in the water far below.

She turned round. This was no time to run from the person who had called to her from the house. She had the quick impression of a young man, with reddish brown hair much the color of Larry's, with a suntanned, thin face. He spoke as he ran past her.

"Go down to the next house and get a rope. Not Sarah Thurston's, they couldn't do anything for you there. Go down over the hill to the farm, to Sam Waddell's. Have him come." He did not stop even to peer down the black shaft into which Larry had fallen. He put a hand on each side of the opening, swung himself into it, and disappeared.

Sylvia knew enough to do as she was told. She ran, breathless, her legs trembling, but swift just the same. She crossed the deep grass of the kitchen yard, dashed into the patch of woods beyond, came to a rough stretch of pasture land sloping down from the house, where Jersey cows looked up from their feeding to stare at her in mild surprise. Now she was in woods again, crossing a brook, by a path that led over stepping stones, over a ridge across a smaller thread of a stream—and there was a house before her. She rolled under a fence, pushed through a gate, came panting up to the shed where a man and a boy were splitting wood.

"Up on the hill. Bring a rope—fell into the well."

It was all that she could say, but it was enough. The boy leaped for the barn door. Before the man could even lay down his axe, he was back, dragging the rope, coiling it as he ran. The two were off up the hill, the boy running like a deer, far ahead of his father. Sylvia followed as best she could.

Voices From the Well

When she got back to the house again, stumbling across the grass of the kitchen yard, she saw that all the boards over the well were ripped away, that the man and the boy were kneeling down, one on each side of the well opening, with the rope hanging down between them. The boy shouted and an answer came out of the well, two answers. How her heart leaped with happiness at the sound of that second voice, for it was Larry's.

"Hi, Sylvia. Tell Sylvia I'm all right."

She crept close, although the man held out a warning hand to keep her from getting too near. She could see the dark hollow of the well, lined with stones, all slippery with wet and overgrown with moss. She could see that the pipe of the pump went down in the middle of the shaft, and guessed that both Larry and his rescuer had caught hold of it to break the speed of the downward fall. Voices echoed deep and hollow from below. Larry was saying,

"Yes, I've got a good hold."

Another voice called upward. "Now, we're ready, Sam. Hoist away, but go slow."

Sam Waddell and his stout son, young Sam, began pulling the rope upward, hand over hand, very carefully, very gently. A jerk that was too sudden, a pull that was too strong, would have broken the hold of the two who were half lifted, half climbing up from the black depths below. Sylvia had to feel that she was helping. She caught the extra end of the rope and kept it spread straight and clear across the grass. It was dry at first, then wet under her hand as it came up and up.

Suddenly there was a halt, a cry from below, the rope jerked and went slipping down again. The boy leaned so far over the edge that the older Sam warned him. "Look out. You'll be in next."

But the voice below gave a cheerful hail. "We're safe. Just slipped on a big rock. Now haul up again." Sam Waddell looked round at Sylvia.

"It's good you had the rope laid out clear, Missy. If it hadn't run free they would have lost hold and dropped into the water again. But don't you fear. I'd trust John Highbury to get himself out of a worse trap than this. Going down was what was hard. It's only a matter of time, getting up."

A Sailor's Trick

The name kept going over and over in her mind as she worked over the wet kinks of the rope. John Highbury, John Highbury. That was his name and he had reddish brown hair like Larry's. And he had called out to warn them away from the well. Sam Waddell was saying something more about him to his son. "Like as not he slid all the way down by the pipe. It's lucky he had been a sailor once. Only a sailor could have done that."

And now there were voices from nearer to surface, directions went back and forth, then with a great heave the two were drawn together up into the light and sunshine. Both were half sitting, half swinging in the loop of rope that Sam had tied in the end of the rescuing line. They were dripping. Larry's hair was plastered tight down, showing that he had been head and all under water. He shook his head to clear his eyes, he looked down at his dripping clothes, covered with black mud. Nobody said anything for a moment and then John Highbury spoke.

"There," he observed. "That just about makes us acquainted, doesn't it?"

Sylvia laughed in delighted relief. It certainly did. But she could not think of anything to say except to offer politely, "We thank you very much." It did not sound very much like what she would really have liked to say to him.

Sam Waddell and his son were coiling up the wet rope between them.

"The two of you had better be getting into some dry clothes," the elder Sam advised. "You ought to run down to the house, boy, and get off those wet pants. I don't hardly think they're ever going to be much use to you again."

Larry looked down ruefully at his ruined knickerbockers.

"Of course, I'm going down to the house, to tell Aunt Sarah, just as soon as it is the right time to do it," he said. "But just now, while she has all that committee there—"

Offer of Hospitality

"I understand you perfectly," John Highbury agreed. They could all three imagine the ohs and ahs and exclamations of horror which would attend Larry's appearance in such a state. "Just come upstairs with me," Mr. John Highbury offered, "and I'll find you something. I was put out with Mrs. Burnham when she boiled my tennis shorts, but now I see that they shrank up just to be ready and the right size for an emergency like this."

(To be continued next Thursday)

Charles Michael Daugherty

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

At last, the two were back in the light and sunshine

Piloting Your Boat

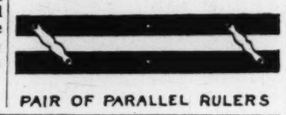
Use the Chart to Lay and Then Sail Your Course

By Arthur H. Baldwin

A compass rose, as we explained in our last article, is a very important part of a chart, and we publish an illustration of one today. There are several parts to the compass rose and each has its own meaning. You will notice that in reality the rose is made up of two circles of lines. The outer circle gives the directions based on the true north, the inner circle gives you the directions based on the magnetic north. This inner circle is the one which will coincide, or should coincide, with your ship's compass, and the navigator of the small boat will use it almost entirely. Besides that, the markings on the inner circle are in points, while those on the outer circle are in degrees. Unless your chart is an extremely old one, you can ignore the notation giving the annual variation of the magnetic north in that particular territory.

Much has been said about charts already in this series. There are two things more, however, that the young pilot must learn if he is to become a coastwise navigator. One is to be able to lay out a route on a chart, or, in more nautical language, lay down a course, and the other is to be able to sail it.

To lay down a course use two instruments; a pair of parallel rulers and a pencil. Parallel rulers are a pair of rulers that are fastened together in such a way as to allow one to move as the other is held fast on the chart. Two metal swivels hold the rulers together, and because there are two swivels spread well apart, the two rulers must remain parallel. Parallel rulers are used to transfer a line from one spot on the chart to another and still have the two lines parallel. This is done by moving first one ruler, then the other, meanwhile holding one ruler firmly on the paper. It is with the parallel rulers that one finds the exact direction of the course laid down.



PAIR OF PARALLEL RULERS

Laying a Course

Unroll your charts, now, and try to lay down a course. Let us say you wish to leave one harbor and sail to another further along the coast. To reach the next harbor you find that you must sail outside a distant shoal marked by a whistling buoy. Obviously to sail around this shoal and not onto it, it is necessary to know its bearing from your harbor. In other words, a route must be found, first out to the whistling buoy, then in again to the new harbor.

Select a point of departure near the exit of the harbor in which you find yourself—an outer channel buoy, let us say. Take your rulers and draw a line with your pencil from that channel buoy to the buoy that marks the shoal spot. Then, while still holding one of your parallel rulers on the drawn line, move the other ruler toward the nearest compass rose, for you must now find the direction of the line. Move first one ruler, then the other, until one edge of one ruler lies directly through the center mark of the compass rose. The inner circle of the compass rose will then give you the magnetic direction of your course because one edge of the ruler will run through it. Mark the direction that you thus obtain on the line that runs from the channel buoy to the whistling buoy. Disregard the annual variation that is shown on the rose unless the chart is extremely old. And use the inner circle of the rose to obtain your direction instead of the outer one since your compass will register the magnetic course as does the inner circle.

Now Chart the Next Leg

Proceed with the next leg of the trip in the same way. Place your ruler on the chart and draw a line from the whistling buoy to a buoy or marker at the entrance to the new harbor. Get the direction of this second line from the compass rose by using the parallel rulers as before, mark that new direction and the course will be laid down.

All courses are not so simple, naturally. There may be several legs instead of two only, and some may be short and some long. Nevertheless, the method of laying down is the same. Advance from one known spot to another, one which you know you can sail, and all will be well.

Now you are ready to sail your course.

(This is the fifth of six articles on Piloting and Coastwise Navigation that are appearing on The Young Folks' Page on consecutive Thursdays.)

When the Wind Blows

The wind does most astonishing things to this earth of ours. It is, in many ways, our friend and can help to teach us useful lessons. You have read about the dust storms that occur in the western United States, and you are probably wondering why I call the wind our friend.

Dust storms arise in areas where a great many thousands of acres that ought to have been left in grass have been plowed and seeded to crops. Also, sometimes, too many cattle and sheep were permitted to graze on a certain area. This meant that the grass could not grow as it should, and the roots were not long enough or strong enough to hold the soil in place. Now farmers are leaving more acres in grassland, and are more careful about the number of livestock they allow to graze.

One other fascinating lesson has come to us as a result of the dust storms. We have learned that if we plant trees to form shelterbelts, it breaks up the force of the wind so that it does not carry precious earth away. As a result of our new knowledge, the farmers in the western United States, with the help of the Government, are planting millions of trees. The wind, our friend, is teaching us to use our soils wisely.

This earth of ours is changing constantly because of the wind. A gentle one which blows from one to nine miles per hour carries dust, seeds of flowers and weeds; a hurricane is a wind of more than sixty one miles per hour, and may do much damage. In April, 1933, a wind blew across the top of Mt. Washington, New Hampshire, at the rate of one hundred and sixty-four miles per hour!

The Wind's Architecture

The wind makes soil for man's use. Constant pressure against any object gradually wears it away. The rocks, mountain peaks, fallen trees and other material, gradually change into soil. Moisture, heat, frost, and wind all work together. You have seen interesting formations of rocks: pinnacles, natural bridges, cliffs, basins or representations of faces. The wind has helped make these.

The sand dunes are the wind's architecture; the great Sand Dunes of Colorado are over three hundred feet high. The wind causes the dunes to travel, unless they encounter a large hill or are held by large plants. The dunes travel from a few inches to many feet per year; but it is a movement of individual sand grains.

No one knows exactly how far the wind carries soil dust or volcanic ash through the air, but it can be more than a thousand miles!

Where Rivers Flow

Most of us have built a dam in a small brook, and if we looked carefully in a few days, we have seen the silt and fine soil lying against it. If the dam had not been there this fine earth would have been swept downstream until it found a natural resting place.

Rivers and brooks do most interesting and helpful things to this earth of ours. They have also done damage in flood times, and our engineers have made a good beginning at learning how to control floods. The problem is so important that the Government is using some of the money it receives to build dams in various rivers over the country. These dams not only help to control high water conditions, but they will give electric power.

When water runs too fast it floods over its banks. When this happens in narrow valleys, the force may carry away buildings and bridges. If the water comes down from sandy, gravelly hillsides, it leaves a coating of gravel over what were once fertile fields.

After the flood in the Connecticut river valley in the fall of 1928, I saw a Vermont field covered with not only several inches of gravel, but there were hundreds and hundreds of rocks, varying in size from an apple to a basketball. Running water had force enough to carry these along.

But running water can be very beneficial. In Egypt, the Nile River is called "Mother of Fertility." Each year this river overflows and spreads over a wide area. It flows very gently, and deposits a layer of rich silt or dark, fertile soil. The farmers are glad to see this, because it means that the earth is enriched and will grow splendid crops.

H. S. P.

The Boy at the Swinging Lantern

By Patricia Lynch

Chapter Twelve

The Story So Far

Rory, one-time kitchen boy at The Swinging Lantern, in Kildore harbor, Ireland, had just lost his job when our last chapter ended. Ever since he could remember, he had lived at the Molloy farm, but he knew that his real home had been elsewhere. His great trouble was that the tin box that held the answers to questions about his family and parentage had disappeared, and no one was able or willing to help him unravel the mystery. Now that he had lost his job, he must look out for himself.

Rory went down to the harbor and looked longingly at the boats. He wanted to cross the bay, but though he might borrow a boat he had no way of sending it back, so he set off on foot.

He had become a quick, tireless walker in his wanderings with Phelim, and soon left the town behind and came out along the shore. In spite of the sun a keen wind was blowing, and he turned inland in search of a track he had followed with the herb gatherer. It led to the wooded slopes above Ballydoon and, as the boy climbed steadily upward, he kept a careful watch for the herb man.

Far ahead, a fox, going on an expedition, slunk across the path. Rory stood motionless until it was out of sight. A squirrel chattered down at him from a tree, but when the boy whistled like a blackbird it sprang away in alarm.

He had made up his mind not to return to the farm, not to ask Miss Daly to befriend him, but to make his home in one of the caves in the great cliff beyond Ballydoon. He knew the exact place, for he had come upon it one day when he had lagged behind Phelim. It was a good-sized cave, concealed by a fallen tree and looking out over the bay

A Snug Home

The entrance to the opening was so well concealed that he almost passed it by. The fallen tree was still alive, and had sent up young shoots, making a thick screen before the mouth. He stepped carefully as Phelim had taught him and left no trace as he worked in behind the tree and lowered his bag to the ground.

"It's like a little house," he thought with delight.

There was even a fireplace made from stones, just beside a rock, so that the fire would not be seen from outside, while the smoke could go up through the trees without drifting into the cave.

He gathered a great heap of dried leaves to make a bed in the far corner. Bridgie had given him an old lined waterproof to wear when he was bringing the turf or sticks in in bad weather. This he spread over the leaves. His coat would serve as a blanket.

A few trees had been cut down some time before, but the chips and small logs had been left scattered over the ground. Rory brought a pile inside the cave so that he would not have to search for dry wood when the rain came. He put his bag on the ledge and stood listening to the birds.

Almost at his doorstep a stream fell down over the rocks into a sandy basin. He was thirsty and, making a cup of his hand, drank eagerly. This put him in mind of several things he would need.

"I'll go down to Ballydoon and buy everything I want," he said to himself.

It was still early when he came out on a sheep track which led him through a crack in the cliff above the shore road. To his surprise the road was thronged, for he had chanced upon market-day. The selling had not yet started, but the stalls were up, and he wandered about enjoying his leisure and trying to decide what he should buy.

"I'll need something like a basket," he was thinking, when he saw a man, who was arranging bundles of little yellow turnips on a barrow, throw down an empty sack.

"That's what I need," thought Rory. "Can I have the sack?" he asked. "I mean, if you're throwing it away."

The man looked him up and down.

"Do I look like the kind of man that throws away a good, sound sack?" he demanded. "Do I look that careless and gay? Wait now. Stay here and keep an eye on me turnips while I run down to the harbor an ye can have the sack an welcome."

"Oh, thank you!" said Rory, as delighted as if he had been given a sack of gold.

"An, if ere a one comes axin the price o' me turnips they're twopence the three bundles, mind now."

Already he thought of the cave as "home," and to show how happy he was he began to sing "I am a Little Beggarman."

A woman stopped to listen.

"Do you want turnips, ma'm?" he asked. "They're twopence the three bundles."

"Make it four an I'll take twopenceworth," she said.

A Sale for a Song

"I couldn't do that," Rory declared. "They're great value as it is."

"'Tis highway robbery," she told the boy. "But I'll take them for the sake of the song."

Other people soon came up, and, when they ceased buying, Rory sang, which made more customers for the pile of turnips.

He had sold the last three bundles when he saw the man hurrying towards him.

"Where's me turnips?" he demanded, scratching his head.

"I sold them all!" boasted Rory, putting the money he had taken into the man's hand.

"An what am I to do the rest of the day?" the fellow demanded.

But he let Rory have the sack, which was strong and clean.

There was a book-stall close by and Rory, while he had been selling and singing, had noticed a big tattered book of stories at the bottom of the twopenny pile. He bought this, for he was a great reader when he had the chance.

This went into the sack, and with it two big loaves, a piece of cheese, a string of sausages, a whole white pudding and a black one, a packet of cocoa and two pounds of sugar.

Inexperienced Housekeeper

Suddenly he remembered potatoes and onions. His sack was growing full and heavy, but as he turned away from the market he remembered candles, matches, and a piece of soap.

"What a business this is," he thought. "I never dreamed that living in a cave would be so much bother."

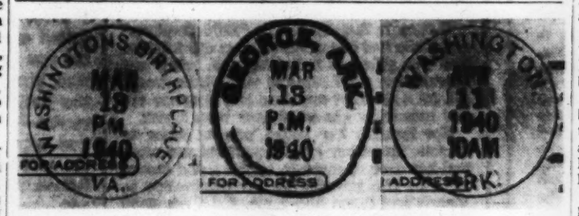
He was near the cave when he heard someone coming through the trees. A red beret bobbed up and down and he guessed Molly Daly was taking a short cut to Ballydoon.

The boy did not want to meet Molly. She might think him foolish for trying a live in a cave, and he hated being laughed at. He stole noiselessly on, but his sack knocked against a dead branch which cracked and fell.

(To be continued next Thursday)

Answer to Missing Words

1. Times. 2. Mites. 3. Emits. 4. Smite. 5. Items.



Postmarks for a Hero

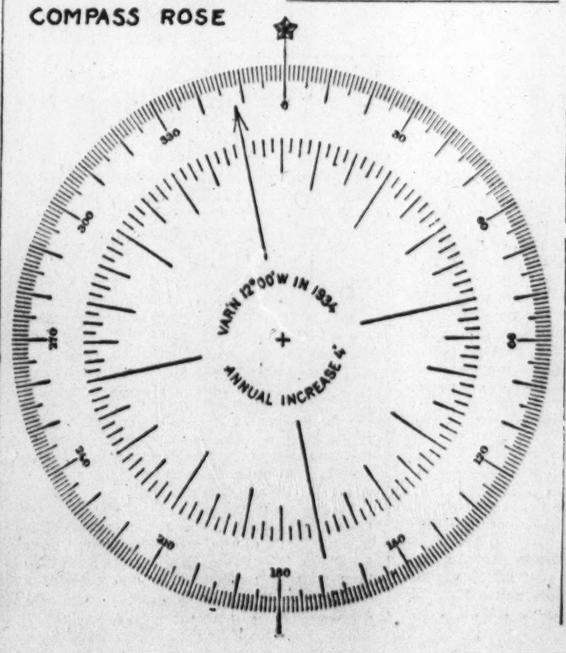
Postmark Scrapbook

February is the month of notable birthdays, and today we publish some postmarks that may help in our celebration of one of them. One of the postmarks commemorates the birthday of the boy who came to be known as the Father of his Country, and we are sure that we do not have to tell you his name.

In the grand old State of Virginia, is the post office of Washington's Birthplace. You may get one of these postmarks by writing a letter to the postmaster, enclosing a stamped post card addressed to yourself, and asking him to cancel the card—with a good clear mark—and mail it back to you. You may ask him to "cachet" the card too, and he will put on it the impression of a rubber stamp with a picture showing the birthplace of Washington.

You may get two more postmarks for the Washington page of your scrapbook, by writing to the postmasters of George, Arkansas, and of Washington, Arkansas. When your post cards come back, you will have the full name of this American national hero in postmarks.

R. E. O. and J. R. C.



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The Home Forum

Katie, the Paragon

Of course, Katie wasn't really a paragon. Because she had faults, and you can't be a paragon if you have faults.

In 1586, an enthusiastic Englishman wrote of a certain lady: "She was the very Phenix and Parageon of all the Gentlewomen that I ever knewe." I don't suppose he could have said that of Katie, for she was no "Gentlewoman" at all; she was a servant. She was a peasant, too, and poor. Thus humbleness had bound her with a triple bond to the uncounted throng of ordinary people. Still, Katie was not ordinary.

Nothing friendly is ordinary, as you look back at it. Especially, nothing in Vienna or Austria or the Danube valley. Memory always suffuses Vienna with a rosy glow. It wraps Vienna up as a Christmas gift. Reminiscences bring Vienna to one in a golden chariot. The horses wear glass bells that faintly tinkle; the wheels sparkle as though lined with emerald; the top is a fragrant canopy of the season's flowers.

* * *

I know it's foolish to write like that of any place, but it's the kind of foolishness that makes life sweet and rich. Back over the poppy-fringed road of recollections come the Vienna shopkeeper and barber, the coffee-house waiter and hotel clerk, the editor and reporter, the policeman and city official, the professor and pastor, the artist and musician, the Stadt Park swans and the statue of Strauss—each in its chariot. Along with them comes Katie. In fact, she comes at the head of the procession.

She was our third "hired girl." The first was Frau Marie, whom I think we might call "Marie the Vicarious." Vienna boasts of its "golden heart"; Frau Marie was all heart. She had five boisterous sons whom she loved and served. She also had her Mann, who appeared quite worthless to ordinary observers, and seemed to be only a burden to his Frau; but Marie's devotion to him knew no bounds. Toil seemed pleasant, when it was for his benefit.

She was quite inefficient, not punctual, usually distracted, always kind. She was never sharp and never gloomy. She never seemed to realize that she was defeated. I suppose, when your ship goes down in a sea of unselfish devotion, it's not a wreck. Maybe that's a harbor.

* * *

Frau Fanny was our second helper. She was a classic servant and a classic Austrian. In appearance and bearing, she often made me think of Maria Theresa. She was large, deliberate, ageless, and took herself seriously. I was always afraid of her and felt we ought to get a big, red plush chair at some sale of castle furniture to put in the kitchen as her throne.

Frau Fanny was the "devoted servant" of the inimitable Austrian type, with "kiss the hand," "gracious lady," and every other august ceremony. She made you imagine it a grand privilege to be served by her. She always greeted me as though I were a lord and made me feel like an impostor in my own house. I never dared sit at ease in my slippers or shirt sleeves.

Frau Fanny soon came to believe that we were unworthy of her. She imagined she wasn't being appreciated. We praised her cooking, extolled her conscientiousness, lauded her punctuality, shook hands with her when she came in the morning and when she left at night; but she was comfortless. She sobbed and said she couldn't stand it any longer. She'd rather starve than work where she wasn't appreciated. So with a dignified "kiss the hand," she walked away.

* * *

Then we got Katie—Katie, the Paragon. We advertised in a paper and received many answers. We picked out the six most promising applicants and interviewed them. One of the six was Katie and we engaged her. It was a master stroke.

Katie was between twenty-five and thirty-five years old, rather slender, blue-eyed, brown-haired, energetic. She was dressed poorly, when we first saw her, and her hair showed she had not visited a beauty parlor for a long time. She had been out of work several months, so was destitute; she was living temporarily with another maid. The poor seem to help each other in that way.

At the first meeting, she was friendly, but unemotional. She showed much self-reliance, but didn't boast of her ability. She had excellent references. I supposed that, since she was unemployed and homeless and work was hard to find, she'd flatter us by urging us to employ her, but she didn't. She answered our questions, politely, smiled a good deal, laughed a little in a pleasant way; but remained reserved, business-like, rather enigmatic. She had no "kiss the hand" or "gracious lord" for us and was anything but servile. She made me think of the Mona Lisa. Her smile seemed to say: "You can take me or leave me." We took her.

* * *

She liked to cook and was an expert at it. Every branch of gastronomy was her specialty. Every course she prepared was a chef-d'oeuvre; every meal a banquet. There was no kind of food she couldn't turn into a delicacy. With such a cook as Katie, it was a hardship for us to be invited out. She was not so good at cleaning up the house, but good enough. She was punctual, quick, quiet, and full of initiative.

She didn't overwork, seldom stayed in the kitchen overtime, showed no special attachment to us. Her housework was much what factory work would have been. She was free almost every afternoon and went somewhere almost every week-end, but was always back at her post on time. For special functions, she worked extra time without complaint or stint. Also with joy, for in Vienna guests tip the servants. Katie made many good "takes." She came to know the tipping propensities of all our visitors, but was as kind to the tight-fingered as to the lavish. However, when a liberal guest arrived, her Mona Lisa smile grew almost human.

* * *

Vienna is famous for its "little theaters," and Katie had one of her own, in our kitchen. She was gifted at imitating; and, when any neighboring maid came to visit, Katie would put on a show. If applause and laughter are any indication, she must have been a star.

She brought her young peasant sister to Vienna, found her a place as maid and often had her over to comfort, instruct, and amuse her. She also brought her peasant brother to Vienna and found him a job. He often came around to see his sisters.

In all this, Katie was discreet. Discretion was one of her outstanding traits. Her guests were never in our way, never caused embarrassment. Of course, they consumed suitable refreshments; but the thought that I was treating them gave me a sort of magnanimous feeling. In a rather unobtrusive and far from extravagant way, I was playing feudal lord. I had a whole house full of retainers. I rather enjoyed hearing the echo of their laughter, and often wondered if Katie was entertaining them by imitating me talking German over the telephone.

Katie could sew quite well and was happy when her mistress helped her to make new clothes. She had excellent taste and was decidedly fastidious. In fact, she was so hard to please that we didn't dare give her anything to wear, as a gift, unless she helped pick it out.

Naturally, she enjoyed "movies" and, when invited, was glad to go with us. On such occasions, she was as dignified as a deaconess. If another Austrian was along — Katie wouldn't accompany us. She felt it wasn't proper for a servant to go on the street with an Austrian lady. She correctly assumed that Kansas and Vienna etiquettes are different. Sometimes we gave Katie tickets to take her sister to the movie. After every such occasion, she brought sister into my study and had her say: "Thank you." Then they went into the kitchen to laugh, while we laughed in the study. We all knew we were all laughing and we all enjoyed it. I imagine Katie put on a show: "Austrian peasant saying 'Thank you' to American journalist."

On her week-ends off, Katie and her friends often made long excursions. She saw much of Austria and once even went to Czechoslovakia.

Katie had worked out a Platonic philosophy of life, one of balance, reserve, moderation. She had bright, high yearnings, but subdued them. She had to accept harsh reality, but never became its slave. She was friendly to our family, but always treated us as passing incidents. She was above her friends, her work, her play.

* * *

What treasure she had in that upper realm, I never knew. She was a Socialist and gained much of her self-respect from them, but was no fanatic. She became a Nazi, but with great reserve—she never hated Jews. She disliked a servant's lot and was never servile—but she wasn't bitter, either. She was convinced she was good enough to be the wife of a bank clerk, but never dared believe she'd be more than a chauffeur's wife—and that she finally consented to become.

She went cautiously through life—with no effusions, but with smiles, grace, tact, self-esteem. She was superior to most of the people of all social classes, with whom she came in contact; she made life easier and more wholesome for all about her.

This is the first New Year, since that initial interview, on which our family has had no word from Katie. She seems to me, in retrospect, the personification of all the kind, good, common people of Danubia. I hope peace and happiness will soon come to them.

R. H. MARKHAM

Living Water

Music is living water:
music is westward-flowing river water
between the summer banks of spruce and
willow.

Music is autumn water evening-colored,
beating with slow deep thunder on strange
beaches
and on those shores where men leave temporal
footprints
beside the salty driftwood. Music is
a feather of water breaking from winter's ice
to plunge into the narrow green-swept
valleys.

Music is living water
in the heart's green acre, is furious water
plunging
forever over the massive cliffs of Time.

FRANCES FROST

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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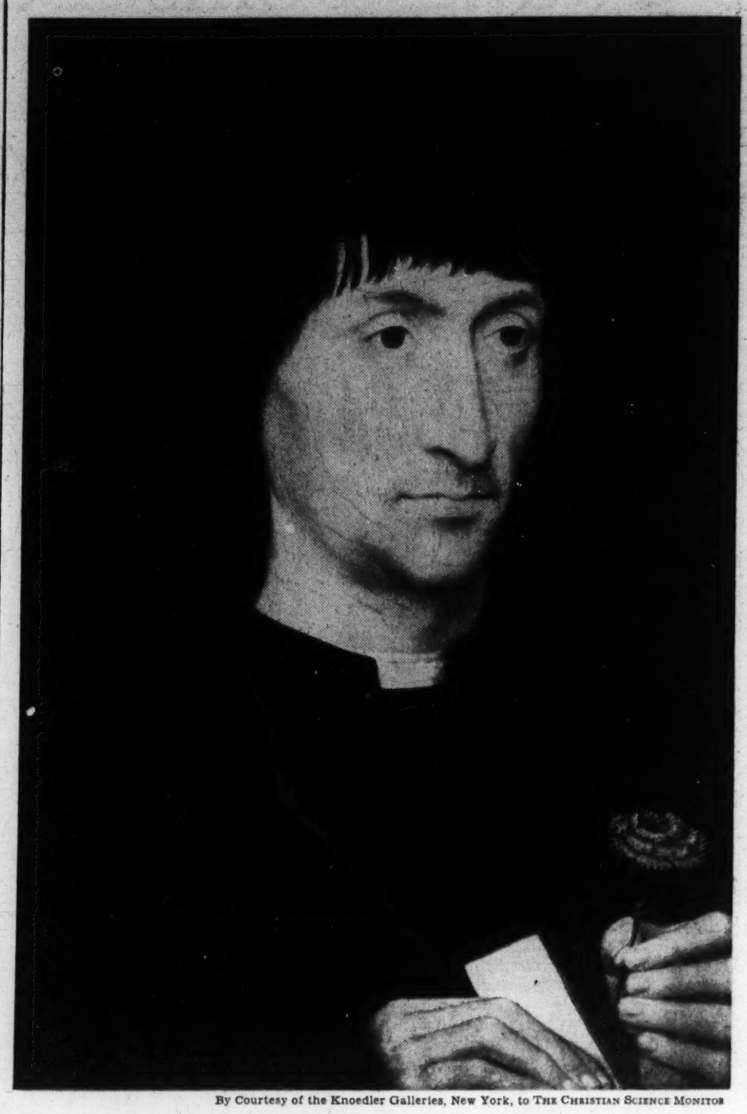

By Courtesy of the Knoedler Galleries, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"MAN WITH A PINK": *A Painting by Hans Memling*

HANS MEMLING (c. 1430-1474) was born near Mainz. He established himself in Bruges, an artistic center of the time, where he became one of the great masters in the history of Flemish painting.

This portrait of a man holding a pink is believed to have been painted some time between 1467-72. It is now in the possession of J. P. Morgan, Esq., and was exhibited at Knoedler's in New York in the exhibition "Allied Art for Allied Aid."

Memling's name is linked with two others as the outstanding masters of fifteenth-century Flemish painting: the Van Eyck brothers and Rogier van der Weyden. These masters had not yet been influenced by the Italian style sufficiently to lose the ingenuous charm of medieval painting. To their pictures, they imparted a contemplative quality, a deep reverent repose. At the same time, they were capable of appreciating almost with childlike simplicity the charm of small things, such as the tenderly portrayed blossom in this picture. Not only were they capable of characterizing with penetration and distinction, but they were also magnificent decorators.

D. A.

Patience

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE SCRIPTURES frequently enjoin us to exercise the golden virtue of patience. They contain many instances where this heavenly quality has brought a rich reward. In James we are admonished (James 1:4), "Let patience have her perfect work, that ye may be perfect and entire, wanting nothing." Surely the apostle placed a high premium on this noble virtue! In order to gain the blessings which follow true patience we must gain a right concept of it. Patience has frequently been associated in human thought with resignation to evil or endurance of wrong conditions, but such a concept has no foundation in Truth.

The Bible teaches us that God is good, infinite Love, the creator of all that is real and true. Man is God's child, the object of His love and tender care. God is the Maker of man and the universe. He supports, upholds, and maintains that which He has brought into being. All the good which He has created is available and accessible to man. The Bible gives us this glorious promise (Psalms 84:11): "No good thing will he withhold from them that walk uprightly," and Christ Jesus taught and proved in his healing ministry that God is Love.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 7): "The 'divine ear' is not an auditory nerve. It is the all-hearing and all-knowing Mind, to whom each need of man is always known and by whom it will be supplied." In this recognition of God's care we see that it is our divine right to enjoy the fullness and abundance of good. To submit to any deprivation of that which is needful and right would be unrighteous and wrong.

True patience, then, is a clear recognition of the allness and supremacy of good, a certainty that its manifestation cannot be obstructed, that its blessings cannot be unrighteously postponed. God is infinite good, and His government is supreme. The Bible declares (Daniel 4:35), "He doeth according to his will in the army of heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth." His government maintains the harmony of all that He has made. The whole of good is here now, for good is ever present. As we calmly, patiently, and diligently cling to this eternal fact, we gain a greater expectancy of good, we have an unshaken faith in its appearing and manifestation.

Much of impatience comes from human planning and material desires. The human mind outlines what it wants and then is disappointed when its plans go awry. When we sincerely submit to God's will, we are never impatient or disappointed. We calmly rest in the supreme confidence that the plan of infinite wisdom will bring to us that which is highest and best. This does not mean a passive, inactive, or negative attitude. The Christian Scientist does not stand and wait in a spirit of helplessness, but he stands and knows with serene confidence that the purposes of good cannot be thwarted, delayed, or annulled. He knows that the blessings of God come not to our overeagerness, but through patient ever-readiness to obey the divine leading. The earnest seeker for good is never disappointed when his whole effort is on the side of making himself receptive to the riches of His grace. Human outlining may fail, but loving obedience to God, good, brings unfailing success. Patience has "her perfect work" when human will is completely subordinated to the divine; when the purposes of Love prevail.

The true value of any condition of thought is seen in the blessings it brings. It has been proved many times in Christian Science practice that inharmony and discord often result from impatience; and when true patience has been learned, disease and discord disappear. Impatience and needless criticism sometimes are found together; love and tolerance walk hand in hand. When we see error as real, impatience and intolerance often follow. When we know that good alone is real and God-created, we neither tolerate evil nor become intolerant of it, but we unsee it, know its falsity, cease to believe in it, yea, utterly destroy it. A piece of ice may be heavy, hard, and difficult to handle, but when we put it in the warm, genial sun it quickly disappears. When our hearts are filled with love, impatience is cast out, and the qualities of kindly forbearance, sweet charity, and gracious consideration, like carefully nurtured flowers, blossom abundantly.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

The Rare Quality Of Robert Burns

THE EXCELLENCE of Burns is, indeed, among the rarest, whether in poetry or prose; but, at the same time, it is plain and easily recognized: his *Sincerity*, his indisputable air of Truth. Here are no fabulous woes or joys; no hollow fantastic sentimentalities; no wire-drawn refinings, either in thought or feeling: the passion that is traced before us has glowed in a living heart; the opinion he utters has risen in his own understanding, and been a light to his own steps. He does not write from hearsay, but from sight and experience; it is the scenes that he has lived and laboured amidst, that he describes: those scenes, rude and humble as they are, have kindled beautiful emotions in his soul, noble thoughts, and definite resolves; and he speaks forth what is in him, not from any outward call of vanity or interest, but because his heart is too full to be silent. He speaks it with such melody and modulation as he can; "in homely rustic jingle"; but it is his own, and genuine. . . .

No poet of any age or nation is more graphic than Burns: the characteristic features disclose themselves to him at a glance; three lines from his hand, and we have a likeness. And, in that rough dialect, in that rude, often awkward metre, so clear and definite a likeness!—From "Essay on Burns," by THOMAS CARLYLE.

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AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
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Geduld

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE BIBEL ERMAHNT uns oft, die goldene Tugend Geduld zu üben. Sie enthält viele Fälle, in denen diese himmlische Eigenschaft reichen Lohn gebracht hat. Im Briefe des Jakobus werden wir ermahnt (Jak. 1, 4): „Die Geduld aber soll festbleiben bis ans Ende, auf daß ihr seid vollkommen und ganz und keinen Mangel habt". Gewiß war es ein hoher Preis, den der Apostel auf diese edle Tugend setzte! Um die Segnungen zu erlangen, die wahrer Geduld folgen, müssen wir den rechten Begriff von ihr gewinnen. Geduld ist im menschlichen Denken oft mit Ergebung in das Böse oder mit dem Ertragen falscher Zustände in Verbindung gebracht worden; aber ein solcher Begriff hat keine Grundlage in der Wahrheit.

Die Bibel lehrt uns, daß Gott gut ist, daß Er die unendliche Liebe, der Schöpfer alles Wirklichen und Wahren ist. Der Mensch ist Gottes Kind, der Gegenstand Seiner Liebe und Seiner zärtlichen Fürsorge. Gott ist der Schöpfer des Menschen und des Weltalls. Er stützt, erhält und versorgt, was Er ins Dasein gerufen hat. Alles Gute, das Er geschaffen hat, ist dem Menschen zugänglich und steht ihm zu Gebote. Die Bibel gibt uns die herrliche Verheißung (Ps. 84, 12): „Er wird kein Gutes mangeln lassen den Frommen", und Christus Jesus lehrte und bewies durch sein heilendes Wirken, daß Gott die Liebe ist.

Im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy (S. 7): „Das ‚göttliche Ohr' ist kein Gehörnerv. Es ist das allhörende und allwissende Gemüt, dem stets jedes Bedürfnis des Menschen bekannt ist, und von dem es auch befriedigt werden wird". In dieser Anerkennung der Fürsorge Gottes sehen wir, daß es unser göttliches Recht ist, die Fülle und den Reichtum des Guten zu genießen. Sich dem Verzicht auf das Nötige und Rechte zu unterwerfen, wäre ungerecht und falsch.

Wahre Geduld ist also die klare Erkenntnis der Allheit und Allerhabenheit des Guten; die Gewißheit, daß dessen Kundwerdung nicht gehindert werden kann; daß seine Segnungen nicht ungerecht verzögert werden können. Gott ist das unendlich Gute, und Seine Regierung ist allerhaben. Die Bibel erklärt (Dan. 4, 32): „Er macht's, wie er will, mit den Kräften im Himmel und mit denen, so auf Erden wohnen". Seine Regierung erhält die Harmonie alles dessen, was Er gemacht hat. Alles Gute ist jetzt hier; denn das Gute ist immer gegenwärtig. Wenn wir ruhig, geduldig und unbeirrt an dieser ewigen Tatsache festhalten, steigert sich unsere Erwartung des Guten und glauben wir unerschütterlich an seine Erscheinung und Kundwerdung.

Viel Ungeduld kommt vom menschlichen Planen und von materiellen Wünschen. Das menschliche Gemüt plant, was es wünscht, und ist dann enttäuscht, wenn seine Pläne nicht in Erfüllung gehen. Wenn wir uns aufrichtig dem Willen Gottes fügen, sind wir nie ungeduldig oder enttäuscht. Mit höchstem Vertrauen erwarten wir ruhig, daß der Plan der unendlichen Weisheit uns das Höchste und Beste bringen wird. Dies bedeutet keine passive, untätige oder verneinende Haltung. Der Christliche Wissenschafter steht nicht hin und wartet hilflos, sondern er steht und weiß mit ruhigem Vertrauen, daß die Zwecke des Guten nicht vereitelt, verzögert oder vernichtet werden können. Er weiß, daß Gottes Segnungen nicht durch unsern Übereifer kommen, sondern durch geduldige, immerwährende Bereitschaft, der göttlichen Führung zu gehorchen. Wer ernstlich nach dem Guten trachtet, ist nie enttäuscht, wenn sein ganzes Bemühen darauf gerichtet ist, sich für den Reichtum der Gnade Gottes empfänglich zu machen. Menschliches Planen kann versagen; aber liebevoller Gehorsam gegen Gott, das Gute, bringt sicheren Erfolg. Geduld „bleibt fest bis ans Ende", wenn sich der menschliche Wille dem göttlichen vollständig unterordnet, wenn die Absichten der Liebe vorherrschen.

Der wahre Wert jedes Gedankenzustandes wird an den Segnungen, die er bringt, erkannt. In der christlich-wissenschaftlichen Praxis ist oft bewiesen worden, daß Krankheit und Disharmonie häufig die Folge von Ungeduld sind; und wenn wahre Geduld gelernt war, verschwand Krankheit und Disharmonie. Ungeduld und unnötiges Tadeln findet man zuweilen beisammen; Liebe und Duldsamkeit gehen Hand in Hand. Wenn wir den Irrtum als wirklich sehen, folgen oft Ungeduld und Unduldsamkeit. Wenn wir wissen, daß nur das Gute wirklich und von Gott geschaffen ist, dulden wir weder das Böse, noch werden wir darüber unduldsam, sondern wir sehen seine Nichtsheit, wir wissen, daß es unwahr ist, wir glauben nicht mehr daran, kurz, wir zerstören es vollständig. Ein Stück Eis kann schwer, hart und schwierig zu handhaben sein; legen wir es aber in die warme liebe Sonne, so verschwindet es schnell. Wenn unser Herz von Liebe erfüllt ist, wird die Ungeduld ausgetrieben, und gütige Langmut, freundliche Nächstenliebe und liebevolle Rücksichtnahme blühen reichlich wie sorgfältig gepflegte Blumen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Speaking of Theatrical Memorabilia

THOSE WHO HAVE the habit of preserving in scrapbooks, classically labeled "Memorabilia," all sorts of things, including ancient dance-orders and theater programmes of the older days, will have noted, in respect to theater programmes especially, a change of fashion.

These things have their ups and downs. Most of us can easily recall the time when even the most pretentious theaters were content with a mere handbill giving the name of the play, its author, and the cast of characters. . . . This custom served every purpose. It told you who the characters were and, after the fashion of the time, aided the reader by interpolated explanations, such as these:

William (in love with Ida) ..... John Jones
Ida (beloved by William) ..... Nora Van Ness
Jacob Schnell (Father of Agnes) ..... Peter McCall
Agnes (Daughter of Jacob) ..... Sarah Smith

It isn't like that now. Passing over the fact, for the moment, that the programme has become a sort of young magazine in form, in which you have generally to hunt out the programme itself and its synopsis of scenes, the cast of characters is usually barren of these helpful hints. One finds the sensible scheme adopted whereby the names are given "in order of their appearance." . . .

Then came the advent of more ingenious managers, who saw a chance to turn an honest penny by making the programmes pay their own way by inserting advertisements. And to this was quite naturally added the allurement of some miscellaneous "pure reading matter," meandering in and around the wealth of commercial announcements, so that the impatient playgoer, whilst waiting idly for the next act, might divert himself by the perusal of articles on past histrionic triumphs, questions-and-answers relating to the various stars of the Thespian firmament, jokes—and some learned disquisitions on what men and women will wear.

These more voluminous publications do not lend themselves so readily to the embalming functions of the Memorabilia; but they do suffice to enliven the waits during which "ten years are supposed to elapse."—From "Detours," by PHILIP S. MARDEN. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1941

Vermonters Ask Roosevelt To Stop Strike

Congress members send message direct to President asking that he block Rutland strike.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—Vermont's members of Congress applied directly today to President Roosevelt for "immediate action necessary to postpone and perhaps prevent a strike on the Rutland Railroad."

In an effort to head off a strike of 1,300 employees called for 6 p. m. (E. S. T.) tomorrow, the delegation sent the following message to the President:

"Mr. President, this delegation appreciates your effective and considerate action in this same matter performed by you some six months ago, and it believes nothing more than similar action on your part may be necessary to gain the time requisite for negotiation, and if necessary, mediation by an emergency board."

The Vermonters expressed hope that President Roosevelt would communicate with Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins and set up a special emergency board to dispose of the dispute which arose over 10 to 30 per cent wage reductions ordered for the road's employees.

Last year the President obtained a postponement of a strike by Rutland employees.

The National Mediation Board, which handles railroad labor disputes, was expected to consider the Vermont situation today. The Board, however, was said to be confronted with a case which had priority over the Rutland matter.

Senators Warren R. Austin (R) and George D. Aiken (R) and Representative Charles A. Plumley (R) signed the letter to the President which was delivered by messenger.

The delegation had received appeals from Gov. William H. Wills of Vermont and Albert A. Cree, President of the Vermont Chamber of Commerce and Chairman of that organization's Railroad Committee, to seek Presidential intercession in the threatened strike.

Senator Austin expressed hope on behalf of the delegation that the appeal to the President would result in obtaining at least a 30-day period for negotiation such as is provided for under the law if the National Mediation Board finds that the stoppage of service would leave any section of the country without essential transportation.

The road has 400 miles of track and links Montreal with New York and Boston.

Its employees, mostly residing in the Rutland area, voted to strike, railway labor officials said, "to resist a wage reduction of from 10 to 30 per cent," scheduled to become effective Feb. 15.

In appealing to the delegation to aid in obtaining co-operation of the National Mediation Board, Governor Wills said in telegrams that the "situation is serious" and added that "this carrier is important nationally and internationally at this time."

Under the National Railway Labor Act, a declaration of an emergency by President Roosevelt would require postponement of the strike for 60 days, during which time a committee would investigate and file a report on the wage dispute.

The strike call, announced by 15 co-operating railway brotherhoods, climaxed almost three years of negotiations between the brotherhoods and Luis G. Morphy, Receiver of the road.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR CLOUDY RAIN WARMER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARM COOLER RAIN FAIR

Boston and Vicinity—Increasing cloudiness tonight; lowest temperature about 29; Friday cloudy and warmer with intermittent light rain; light easterly winds becoming moderate southerly Friday.

Maine—Fair tonight, somewhat warmer in the interior; Friday mostly cloudy and warmer.

New Hampshire and Vermont—Increasing cloudiness tonight; Friday cloudy with intermittent light rain, except rain and snow mixed in the mountains, warmer Friday and at high elevations tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—Increasing cloudiness tonight; Friday cloudy, warmer with intermittent light rain.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Block Island—Light easterly winds becoming moderate southwest Friday; weather mostly cloudy tonight and Friday.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras—Moderate east and southeast winds tonight shifting to fresh south on Friday over north portion, and fresh east winds tonight shifting to southeast on Friday over South portion; weather cloudy followed by light rain over extreme south portion tonight and over south portion Friday.

Official Temperatures

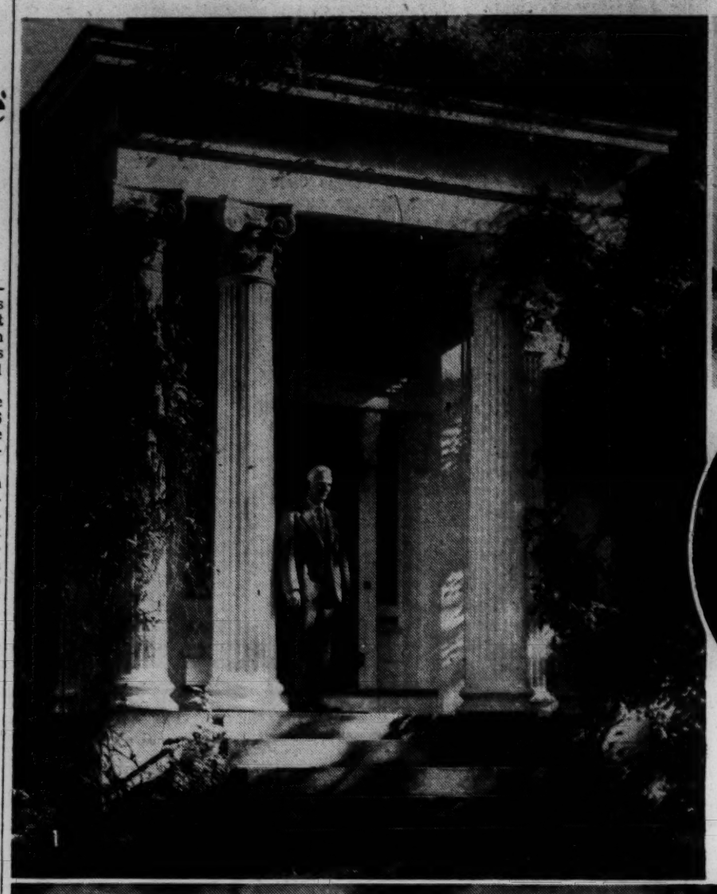
	A	B		A	B
Boston	27	27	New York	31	31
Chicago	43	41	Norfolk	37	36
Denver	36	26	Philadelphia	32	29
Los Angeles	62	50	St. Louis	50	48
Miami	67	56	San Francisco	47	46
Minneapolis	23	12	Washington	31	28
New Orleans	50	54			

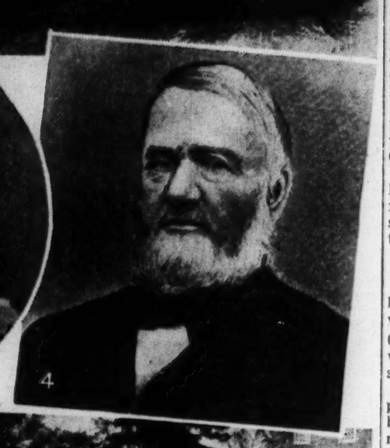
A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., February 13.
B—Minimum for previous twelve hours.

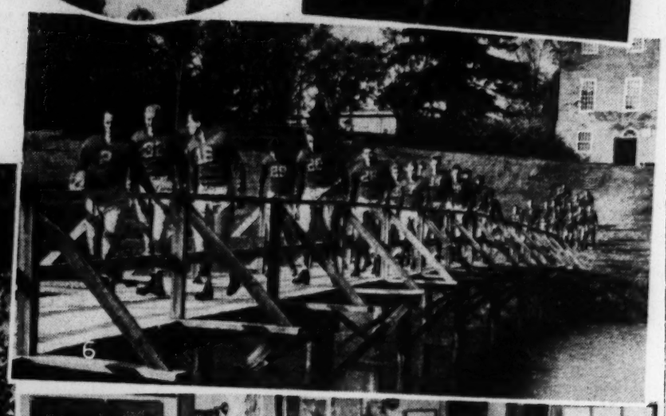
High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 12:03 p. m.; height 11.0 feet.
Friday, 12:31 a. m.; height 10.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:42 p. m.

Portals to Centennial Review at Williston







Rittase

Easthampton, Mass., Academy Rounds Out Vivid First Century

1. Archibald V. Galbraith, Headmaster, standing in the portico of the Williston homestead which is the center of the development of new buildings and campus.
2. Williston Seminary as it appeared in 1855.
3. Mrs. Emily Graves Williston and (4) Samuel Williston, co-founders of Williston Seminary.
5. Part of the new campus and Ford Hall, one of new dormitories.
6. Football squad going out for practice.
7. Typical room for students in one of Williston Academy dormitories.

Williston Recatching Memories at Celebration This Month

By Paul S. Deland
Williston Class of 1902

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The romantic story of how a cloth-covered machine-made button laid the foundation for benefactions estimated at $1,000,000, including the establishment of Williston Seminary at Easthampton, Mass., is revived by the Centennial celebration of that famous educational institution which was incorporated on Feb. 22, 1841.

Thousands of graduates throughout the United States are planning to return to Williston, now called Academy, some time during the exercises which begin on the anniversary of the incorporation on Feb. 22, and end with a Centennial program which runs from May 17 to June 18. According to the history of the Academy, the act of incorporation was passed by the Massachusetts House of Representatives on Feb. 18, passed in the Senate Feb. 20, and approved by the Governor, John Davis, on Feb. 22, 1841.

History Exhaustively Compiled

A wealth of historical material about Williston has been put in order for the Centennial Committee of Trustees by its Secretary, the Rev. Herbert B. Howe of Mount Kisco, N. Y., under the general direction of Headmaster Archibald V. Galbraith and Prof. Howard G. Boardman, Alumni Secretary.

Members of the various alumni associations are planning to take active part in the celebrations. The officers of the Boston association are: President, John T. Ryan; First Vice-President, Edward C. Bowen; Second Vice-President, Joseph D. Harrington, and Secretary-Treasurer, Benjamin F. Sands.

In recent years under the guidance of Mr. Galbraith, an ambitious plan of expansion has been undertaken. A campaign to raise funds was begun in 1928 and has resutled in the development around the original Williston homestead. James H. McNaughton, a Boston architect, and graduate of Williston, who is now a member of the Board of Trustees, drew the plans for Ford Hall which cost about $200,000. This was followed by the construction of the athletics and students activities building that cost another $250,000. At the present time, Mr. McNaughton is working on plans for a combination administration, classroom, library, and alumni building that may cost around $350,000.

Long before Williston was founded, the importance of education was voiced in these United States. In "A History of Williston Seminary," written by a former Principal, Joseph Henry Sawyer, this is quoted from a Colonial day agreement:

"That the selectmen of every town in the several precincts and quarters where they dwell, shall have a vigilant eye over their brethren and neighbors, to see first, that none of them shall suffer so much barbarism in any of their families, as not to endeavor to teach by themselves or others, their children and apprentices so much learning as to enable them to read perfectly the English tongue, and knowledge of the capital law, a penalty of 20s. for each neglect thereof."

Williston Filled Peculiar Need

Although primary education in the little red schoolhouse was established early, as were Harvard and Yale for instance, one great problem was the secondary or intermediate school to serve as a connecting link between the regular grades and college. Before the high schools had reached their present state of advancement, schools like Williston were quite essential.

Today gifts of millions of dollars for education may be comparatively common, but the bequest of about $350,000 to Williston was an outstanding benefaction, when pennies were counted more often than dollars in those early days. Especially is this so when the gift came from a poor boy who was so earnest in his desire for an education that he walked most of the way from Easthampton to Andover where he studied in dim candlelight until forced to give up and walk all of the way back to Easthampton. There he worked for a time as a farmer, then married Emily Graves who discovered the button that led to their fortune.

According to the history of Williston, in those days in New England buttons were made in the homes in spare time. The suggestion for improving her product came unexpectedly to Mrs. Williston. A clergyman from abroad was entertained at the Williston home. He was a man of grand manner which bespoke his unusual station and claimed recognition of it. The quick eye of Mrs. Samuel noticed also that the fine cape overcoat which he wore was furnished with buttons of a style and manufacture unknown to her. When the family separated for the night she took the coat of the grand gentleman into the kitchen, cut one of the buttons from the garment, picked it in pieces, and learned of what it was made and how put together. Then she remade the button, put it in place again, and returned the coat to the hall. She had worked far into the night, but when the guest went in the morning, he left behind the knowledge of an English machine-made button.

Buttons and Profits Flourished

Mrs. Williston lost no time in putting her knowledge to use. She gathered the necessary material, prepared it, and made a score or more of buttons. For the material for covering the buttons she cut her wedding gown, the first and only silk dress she had owned.

From then on the button industry grew and the Willistons extended their business activities and profits, a large share of which was given to Williston and other philanthropies.

The realization of the need, the determination to contribute a large part of a small fortune for the establishment of a school, and the conception of its aims and ideals are revealed in the Constitution written by Samuel Williston, who with his wife, Emily, established Williston. What he had in view 100 years ago and what has continued and developed even unto today may be found in these excerpts from the Constitution:

"Believing, that the image and glory of an all-wise and holy God are most brightly reflected in the knowledge and holiness of his rational creatures, and that the best interests of our country, the church and the world are all involved in the intelligence, virtue and piety of the rising generation; desiring also, if possible, to bring into existence some permanent agency, that shall live, . . . and extend my usefulness to remote ages, I have thought I could in no other way more effectually serve God or my felow-men, than by devoting a portion of the property which he has given me, to the establishment and ample endowment of an Institution, for the intellectual, moral and religious education of youth. Adapting the Institution to the existing wants of the community and the times, in which my lot is cast, I have designed it to be neither a common Academy or an ordinary College, but a Seminary of intermediate grade, which shall combine all the advantages of a Classical Academy of the highest order with such other provisions as shall entitle it to the name of an English College, and which shall be sacredly consecrated with all its pecuniary and moral resources to the common cause of sound learning and of pure and undefiled religion.

High Ideals Foremost

"Attaching great importance to the formation of good intellectual and moral habits, as well as the acquisition of a minute and thorough knowledge of the elements of the English, Latin and Greek Languages by those, who are in a course of preparation for College, the establishment of a Classical Academy in the valley of the Connecticut has been to me, for many years, the subject of much anxious and prayerful solicitude, and this has been a primary object in the founding of Williston Seminary. It is therefore my wish, that the young men who repair to it for the purpose of fitting themselves for College, may be thoroughly drilled in all the preparatory studies, particularly in the elements of accurate scholarship in the Latin and Greek Languages, and at the same time faithfully disciplined in all those habits, not only of study, but of thought, feeling and action, which are so easily formed at this early stage of their education, and yet so likely to follow them in all the intricate windings of their pathway through life, and even down the trackless ages of eternity.

"Bad orthography, bad penmanship or bad grammar—bad habits in any of the rudiments—if they be not corrected in the preparatory school, will probably be carried through College and not unlikely extend themselves to other studies and pursuits; whereas the habit of doing everything well, so far as he goes, will likewise follow the student as long as he lives, and give completeness to whatever he does, and therefore cannot be too earnestly inclucated by the Teachers, or too carefully cultivated by the students.

"Sacred Music" Counted for Much

"Nor can I omit the mention of Sacred Music, particularly Vocal Music, as a branch, which I would have always taught by a well qualified Teacher, and would have every pupil urged to cultivate, as an important means at once to improve the voice, to refine the feelings, to assuage the passions and to soften the heart.

"Believing that the education of the two sexes together, so far as their appropriate studies coincide, is in accordance with the constitution and design of nature, and, under proper regulation, not only safe from serious evils, but connected with positive advantages, I have made provision in the arrangement of the public rooms and in the employment of a Female Teacher, for the admission of Females to all the privileges of the Seminary, which may be becoming or desirable for their sex.

"It is extremely desirable, that the Teachers should remember, that the great objects of the foundation, on which so much time and money and anxious thought have been expended, can never be realized without their zealous and energetic co-operation . . . and above all to inculcate that fear of the Lord which is the beginning of wisdom, and that departure from evil which is the truest understanding; ever considering that goodness without knowledge is powerless to do good, and knowledge without goodness is power only to do evil; while both combined form the character that most resembles God, and is best fitted to bless mankind."

State Lottery Is Declared Legalized Robbery of Poor

Massachusetts' adoption of a State lottery to help finance old-age assistance costs was strongly opposed today by a long list of civic leaders, educators, clergymen, and public officials at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means today.

Arrayed on the side of the proponents were Legislators, Francis E. Kelly, former Democratic Lieutenant Governor, Charles C. O'Donnell of Lynn, President of the Massachusetts Society for Old-Age Pension, and numerous elderly persons eager to obtain additional old-age assistance or to have the eligibility age for such assistance lowered to 60 years.

Many of the elderly persons attending the hearing wore buttons with the words "Give Us This Day Our Daily Bread."

The intense interest in the State lottery issue was evidenced by the fact that approximately 400 persons attended the hearing held in the Gardner Auditorium.

Civic League Opposes

Opposition to the lottery, which proponents estimated would provide revenue ranging from $25,000,000 to $200,000,000 annually, was organized by the Massachusetts Civic League.

Balancing the claims of proponents that a State lottery would be a humanitarian aid for the needy aged, opposition spokesmen said the proposed system would be "legalized robbery of the poor."

Former Lieut. Governor Kelly pointed out that in 30 of the 40 senatorial districts at the November 1940 election an overwhelming majority of the voters voted to instruct their Senators to favor a State lottery to provide additional revenue for old-age assistance.

The former Lieutenant Governor charged that opponents of the lottery were standing against majority rule.

Mr. O'Donnell said that 910,774 voters voted "yes" to 214,801 who voted "no" on the question of providing at least $10 a week for old age recipients while 805,052 voted "yes" against 325,612 who voted "no" on a proposed State lottery to provide additional revenue for old-age assistance.

The Massachusetts Civic League presented statements from a long list of well-known opponents of the proposed State lottery.

Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, President Emeritus of Harvard University, in one of the statements said, "Although I see absolute necessity of reducing the public expenditures for finding new modes of revenue it seems to me that a public lottery is the very worst method of doing the latter. It is utter demoralizing to the people who take part in it, and discourages what is now so greatly needed by our people, and that is thrift."

Thomas M. Joyce, Assistant Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association, told the Legislative Committee that adoption of a State lottery would be an admission that "government cannot be run on a prudent and reasonable plane without resort to methods that sap the moral and financial strength of its people."

Cloak of Decency

Standing against the present strong drive for a State lottery to finance a portion of the cost of old age assistance and to relieve overburdened real estate, Mr. Joyce charged the five lottery bills "are an attempt to throw the cloak of decency around what State law now makes a crime."

The lottery proposal, a legislative perennial, is being considered seriously by the Massachusetts General Court for the first time in several years. This year's drive results from the fact that in 20 of the 40 Senatorial districts public opinion referenda last November resulted in approval of a lottery to help finance additional old age assistance grants.

Despite this referenda result most observers believe the forces opposing a lottery are powerful enough to block it once more.

Mr. Joyce warned the Ways and Means Committee that "Should Massachusetts pass this legislation, the lottery will remain outlawed in the eyes of the Federal government, and the State would be barred from the use of the mails in conducting its lotteries."

The Rev. Dana McLean Greeley, Pastor of the Arlington Street Church, speaking for the Massachusetts Council of Churches, said "that while a State lottery would bring in money for old-age assistance its existence would soon vastly increase the need for old-age assistance."

Arthur D. Hill, Boston attorney, quoted William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, as branding government-sanctioned gambling as "an evil worse than drink."

Boston Council of Boy Scouts Is Hard Hit by the Army Draft

With almost 20 per cent of its volunteer leaders either drafted or enlisted in the military preparedness program, the Boston Council of Boy Scouts is facing one of the most critical situations in its history, O. A. Kitterman, Scout Executive of the Boston Area, announced today.

Most acute loss, Mr. Kitterman said, is in the Sea Scout Division where many of the scouts as well as their leaders are eligible for military service. In some instances, he said, all officers and as many as 17 out of 24 Sea Scouts have either been called or volunteered.

To meet this challenge the Boston Council is initiating one of the most intensive training programs it has ever sponsored, the Scout Executive declared.

Courses in all branches of Cubbing, Scouting, and Senior Scouting will be given to present members of the Council and to public-spirited citizens and institutions anxious to assure the American boy education in Democracy and an opportunity for creative recreation in the out-of-doors, Mr. Kitterman said.

Several regular training courses are already under way but the main schedule goes into effect next Monday. Courses will include: Elements of Scout Leadership; Principles of Cub and Scout Leadership; Emergency Service Patrol Set-up; Troop and Council Mobilization; Senior Scouting; Sea Scout Program Planning; Small Craft Sailing and Construction and many others. More than 600 men and 80 women are expected to complete training courses by the first of June.

In charge of training will be a central committee composed of the Rev. Walter J. McGuinn, Dean of Boston College School of Social Work; Alexander Brin, Editor of the Jewish Advocate; Frederick Gillis, Assistant Superintendent of Schools in Boston; Arthur C. Watson, Massachusetts Institute of Technology professor; Dennis C. Dooley, State Librarian, and Felix W. Knauth of Brookline. Robert W. Sproul, Field Scout Executive of the Boston Council, will act as co-ordinator and instructor of training.

Information regarding course may be secured at Boston Council Headquarters, 45 Beacon Street.

Lodge Talks to G. O. P. Women

Declaring that in his opinion "the House amendments to the lend-lease bill do not change its fundamental character a great deal," Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., told the Women's Republican Club today that he believed the present bill to be "an entirely wrong approach to the question."

Speaking at the Club headquarters on Beacon Street, this morning, he said he "would rather see a different type of bill—one more concrete, correct and specific," than the present measure, even with limiting amendments.

Describing it as a bill "to set up a dictatorship rather than a bill specifically aimed to help Britain," he pointed out that "the names of Great Britain or of China or of Greece are nowhere to be found in the entire text."

Before the United States embarks upon a program of unlimited aid to Great Britain, it was the opinion of Senator Lodge that it should consider its own "woeful lack of preparedness." Pointing out that the Army probably will not be organized into efficiency before 1943, that the two-ocean navy will not become a reality until 1946, and that the extra locks in the Panama Canal will not be completed for five years, the Senator from Massachusetts questioned "whether we should spread our slender stock of armaments to the remote ends of the world."

"The need," as Senator Lodge described it, "is not so much for legislation as it is production." "And this bill," he continued, "does nothing to expedite the production of weapons." Neither does it make any attempt "to prevent further extension of aid to Soviet Russia," according to Senator Lodge's interpretation, by shutting off supplies of gasoline, tools, and other materials which are now permitted to be sold to Russia, and which, he pointed out, may be transferred, in turn, by that country to Germany.

Mrs. Edward P. Furber, Director of the Political Department of the Club, presided at the meeting and introduced the Senator from Massachusetts.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Valentine Party sponsored by the Newman Club of the Calvin Coolidge College. In the reception room, Calvin Coolidge College of Liberal Arts, 35 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, at 8 p. m. Friends are invited.

Open meeting of the Field and Forest Club. Edward P. Gates will give an illustrated lecture on "Traveling on a Dime." At the Boston Public Library, at 8 p. m.

Friday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, second lecture of a series by Margaret George on "Fundamentals of Color Harmony and Their Practical Application to Selecting Decorations for Homes of Today," from 10 to 12 a. m. for homemakers and from 7 to 8:30 p. m. for business persons. Gallery talk on "Tapestries II" by Mrs. Sayward, at 11 a. m. An illustrated lecture on "History in Art" by Sir George Sansom, at 3 p. m.

Free public lecture on "The Secret of the Pyramids" by Prof. Georg Steindorff, formerly of the University of Leipzig Germany. First of a series of three illustrated talks on archaeology, presented by the Semitic Museum of Harvard University. In the large Lecture Room, Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, at 4 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 8
Radio Timetable: Page 13

Bay Staters' Patriotism Stirs Early and 'In Full' Tax Paying

Bay Staters in all ranks of industry and society will this year set a new record for early payments, full payments, and total contributions to the Federal Government's tax coffers.

Estimates of the total revenue from this industrial State, its incomes stimulated by more than $800,000,000 in defense contracts, vary widely. One prediction would double last year's collection of $172,624,305; others are more cautious and foretell total receipts nearer $250,000,000.

At any rate the new 10 per cent defense tax on the individual plus the lowered exemptions in income and amusement taxes, plus certain other defense taxes are expected, with increased tax contributions by business, to boost the 1941 return to the Government enormously. And for those wondering about the "10 per cent of four per cent" formula, individuals must contribute an additional 10 per cent of their customary annual income tax of four per cent.

Admission taxes—those paid on amusement tickets—indicated the zooming tax receipts when they reached a record height of $400,000 for the month of November. The average monthly admission tax receipts is $100,000.

Individual exemption this year is dropped from $1,000 to $800; for married persons the exemption has been reduced from $2,500 to $2,000

Proposes 'Free Will Offering'

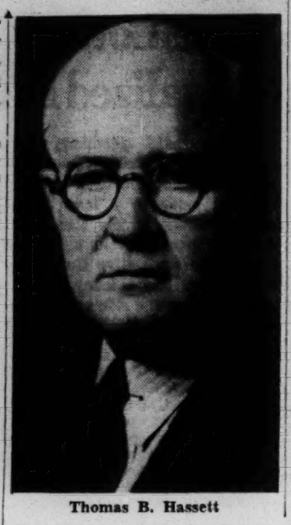
Collections this year are already setting records for early payment in full. Officials, from Thomas B. Hassett, Collector for this District, in his Boston headquarters to the chiefs of the five divisions and zone offices throughout the State have all reported the same situation. Indeed, one taxpayer wrote to Collector Hassett including what the writer called a "free will offering" in addition to his taxes, and proposing that all taxpayers contribute an additional 10 to 20 per cent to their incomes.

National defense is credited as the prime mover of the early taxpayer, apparently more than ever conscious of the need of paying fully and early with the greatest of grace.

Mr. Hassett reports that the taxpayers are not only failing to take alvantage of the installment payment plan, but are filing their returns and taxes with very little grumbling.

Estimates of the number of income taxpayers in this State—one of the busiest and biggest tax districts in the Nation—have varied from twice the number paying "B. D." (before defense) to an increase of about 35 to 50 per cent. Doubling the number would flood tax offices with about 550,000 returns.

Contrary to popular belief, Massachusetts, in proportion to its population, pays less than its share of the national taxes, Mr. Hassett pointed out. With 3.41 per cent of the population, the State returns only 3.23 per cent of the national income, he said.



Thomas B. Hassett

Fitchburg man charged with duty of collecting varied internal tax levies for Uncle Sam in the Massachusetts district.

The average taxpayer makes two mistakes in computing his exemptions, Mr. Hassett said. He overestimates his claims as head of a family, and lumps the amount paid for contributions to charitable or religious societies. The latter is limited to 15 per cent of the individual's income, and should be detailed in the income tax return. Questions as to whether the taxpayer is the head of a family are ones of fact, Mr. Hassett pointed out. Both claims must be substantiated.

In any instance, the Collector and his deputies will not let you pay more than you should. The Department points out over payment as well as under payment, and returns the excess. It may take a month or two, but the taxpayer gets it back.

Mr. Hassett wishes, too, that taxpayers who do take advantage of quarterly installments, would at least, inclose their name and address with their payment. He has a surprisingly large number of anecdotes about taxpayers sending in cash and a note stating merely "Here are my taxes," but without any signature. The money goes into the unidentified fund, until an angry and indignant taxpayer writes in to say he's paid his tax and what's the idea of sending him a bill.

Mexican Tour Awaits Youths In Symphony

Massachusetts' youthful musicians will have their second opportunity to perform under the baton of Leopold Stokowski and possibly tour United States and Mexico after additions for the All-American All-Youth Symphony Orchestra which will begin in Boston shortly.

Announcement that preliminary audtions would begin almost as soon as the first application is received was made today by Arthur Fiedler, Boston Pop and Esplanade concert conductor, and John L. Donovan, State Administrator of the National Youth Administration.

All applications for auditions must be in before Feb. 28, however.

There are 15 positions on the famous Orchestra open for musicians from this section of the country; they will be filled by Statewide competitions. Finals are expected to be held here in Boston before Mr. Fielder and Mr. Stokowski.

Any musicians from 17 to 25 years may apply. Although sponsored by the NYA, the auditions are not restricted to those on NYA rolls.

Last year, the first time such an orchestra was formed, three musicians from Massachusetts were chosen for places under Mr. Stokowski. The Orchestra made a good-will tour of South America.

Tentative plans for this year's tour will take the orchestra across the Continent and to Mexico.

Mr. Fiedler, who also conducted auditions last year, is now director of the Massachusetts All-Youth Symphony Orchestra, a unit of approximately 65 pieces. Plans for the continental tour by Mr. Stokowski's Orchestra have resulted in proposals that Mr. Fiedler prepare a similar program for the Massachusetts orchestra, but restricting its trip to New England States.

'Land of Liberty' Gets Saltonstall's Praise

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, in a letter to Will Hays, President of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, commends the Hays organization for "the patriotic service you are performing in presenting the motion picture, 'Land of Liberty.'"

The Governor, according to the Associated Press, expressed pleasure that the film, which has many scenes laid in Boston, would be shown in Massachusetts. The producers announced that they were contributing net sales proceeds to war relief work through American soldier and sailor welfare organizations.

Another Destroyer Launched

Wide World

The U. S. S. Woolsey Slides Down Ways

Scene at the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Maine, yesterday as the 15th destroyer to join Uncle Sam's expanding two-coast navy within the past six months, took to the water. Other new destroyers to join the navy since August, 1940, have been the Niblack, Madison, Kearny, Mayo, Lansdale, Livermore, Eberle, Ludlow, Gwyn, Edison, Ericsson, Swanson, Gar and Grenadier. The majority of these ships have been built in New England at the Fore River Shipyards at Quincy, Mass., the Boston Navy Yard, and the Bath Iron Works.

Court Pay Reform Urged

Salaries of Massachusetts District Court clerks would be established by the County Personnel Board on the basis of their work load, responsibility and experience under legislation urged today by Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations.

The Federation official, appearing before the Legislative Committee on Public Service, said: "It is time Massachusetts ended the completely illogical system of fixing the court clerks' pay as a fixed percentage of the judge's salary and paying the judge according to the population of the district his court covers."

Mr. MacDonald said under the present system wide salary differences exist among clerks with equal responsibility and equal work.

"Because this system fails to take into account fluctuations in court work among cities of the same size, there arise such disparities as these:

"The Clerk of the Dorchester District Court receives the same salary, $4,500, as the Clerk of the busiest Court in the State, that at Worcester, which handles twice as much business as the Dorchester Court.

"Similarly, the New Bedford District Court handles less business than the Brookline court, yet, because of New Bedford's greater population, the Clerk of the New Bedford Court receives $4,275 a year, while the Brookline Clerk gets $2,550."

The salary bill is one of several measures filed by the Federation of Taxpayers' Associations to improve county government.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Feb. 14

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc), Tower News. Radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Tower News, radiocast by record.

For Friday, Feb. 14

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), reradiocast of Tower News by recording.

Christian Science Program

For Feb. 14

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1470kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

5:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
8 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
9 p. m.—Living Literature.
9:30 p. m.—Music of America by American Composers.
9:45 p. m.—Special Democracy Series.
10 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (9.57mc)

First English Hour

6 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; Ralph Marteri and Orchestra; Lowell Thomas.

Second Portuguese Hour

7 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Originalities; Intermezzo with Joseph Gallichio's Orchestra.

Second Spanish Hour

8 p. m.—News in Spanish; Clark Dennis, tenor; Frank Ross, baritone; Moonlight Magic.

Third Spanish Hour

9 p. m.—News in Spanish; Los Charros, Latin-American Trio; Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra.

Second English Hour

10 p. m.—News in English; Tune Time, Charlie Spivak's Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Hungarian Songs; News in English; Rakoczi March; National Anthem. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—6:05 p. m.—Guitar Solo. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.16 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—William Holt: "Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." Talk by Professor Julian Huxley. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Concert offered by the Secretary of Education; Orchestra and Soloists. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.83 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.0 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—10:30 p. m.—Radio News-reel. GSD, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by William Holt. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Food Stamps for Taunton

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Agriculture Department has announced that its stamp plan for distributing surplus farm commodities among needy families would be extended to Taunton, Mass., in about a month.

Lincoln Day Talks of GOP Center on Aid

Effective aid to Britain will not bring war to the United States but will protect America from war, United States Senator Ralph O. Brewster of Maine told the Middlesex Republican Club last night at the annual Lincoln Day dinner.

Expressing views similar to those of Wendell L. Willkie that the greatest protection for America is to give Britain more and more tools to "do the job" Mr. Brewster did not follow Mr. Willkie the whole way by urging passage of the lend-lease bill.

The Senator stressed that restrictive amendments to the measure are needed, indorsed unequivocally the general policy of aid to Britain, but did not specifically urge passage of this particular bill.

At another Lincoln Day dinner United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts told Republicans at Worcester that he would not vote for the lend-lease bill. He termed the bill unconstitutional, adding that "to convey life and death powers at the unlimited discretion of one man is something which I cannot do."

Senator Lodge said he would "hate to see Britain lose but it would not be fatal to our national existence . . . or to our economic system."

Brewster Defends Lindbergh

In his speech to the Middlesex Club at the Hotel Statler, Senator Brewster in a prepared address came to the defense of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh with an assertion that persons who challenge the flier's "high patriotic purpose" were not serving the cause of those who present a different point of view.

"Anyone who has listened to Colonel Lindbergh testify will be sufficiently convinced as to his devotion to his country and his profound conviction that detachment from the wars of Europe and Asia is the proper course for America to take..

"On the other hand, it is equally unwise to charge anyone who advocates aid to Britain either under the terms of No. 1776 or in some other way as being immediately the menial tool of Britain."

Senator Brewster said his "faith in our continuing at peace rests in our keeping American ships and American citizens out of the war zones."

"The assurance of a continuance of that policy embodied in the embargo repeal is my chief hope in the days immediately ahead," he declared. "That is the thing for which I shall continue most earnestly to fight."

The Senator said it was "extremely unfortunate that the character and content of the lend-lease bill lend themselves to very serious misconstruction," and urged the Senate to "proceed carefully, though promptly, . . . to evolve a measure that shall respond to the self-evident determination of the country to aid Britain without becoming ourselves involved in war."

Bushnell for Action

The Massachusetts Attorney General, Robert T. Bushnell, before the same group, said that emergency powers must be conferred upon the President in these days when totalitarian powers "occupy an entire country in less time than one United States Senator can use in a filibuster."

"Whether we like it or not," he continued, "we face a period in which certain emergency powers must be conferred upon the executive: Let us be alert to prevent such powers becoming a permanent change in our form of government, yet let us remember the old American adage that 'politics ends at the water's edge.'"

Pepper at Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 13 (AP)—United States Senator Claude H. Pepper (D) of Florida told the Yale Political Union here that the lease-lend bill was a "clear-cut declaration America has awakened to its position in world affairs."

The Union, however, voting on a resolution terming the bill in the best interests of the nation, turned it down 32 to 28.

School Director

© Bachrach

Dr. Laura Hooper

Newly appointed to direct the Anne L. Page Memorial School at Wellesley College.

Dr. Hooper will succeed Miss Matilda Remy, director since 1923. The school is for children from the ages two to eight. Students of the College observe methods of instruction used for young children by specialists at the school which is an integral part of the Wellesley College educational program.

The appointment was announced by Mildred H. McAfee, President of Wellesley College.

Democrats Say Hearings Waste Time

Massachusetts House and Senate Democrats were preparing today for an attempt to slow down high pressure legislative hearings on the ground that the present schedule allows no time for necessary consideration of bills.

While the Democrats plan on Monday to seek caucus support for a request to the Rules Committee for a more leisurely pace, Rep. Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House of Representatives, insisted the Democratic leaders have "exaggerated the situation." He said "the number of hearings is only slightly higher than last year."

The present schedule was adopted as part of a plan to gain early prorogation of the Legislature. In 1939 the session lasted until August.

Rep. John E. Troy of Boston, Democratic Floor Leader in the House, is the spearhead for the "slow down" move.

Meanwhile, an informal poll of the Senate shows that, at present, proponents of a $1,000 salary raise for legislators have not enough votes in the Senate to override a possible veto of the bill by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. To override a veto a two-thirds majority is necessary. Republican House members were informed of the Senate situation in a caucus.

Rep. Albert F. Bigelow (R) of Brookline, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said his committee plans to hold a public hearing on the salary bill next Monday.

In the House, a measure was passed to be engrossed allowing Worcester to borrow money to construct a municipal airport, while adverse committee reports on bills to build a new State pier in Boston Harbor, to repeal the 1938 Unfair Sales Practices Act, and to dredge Shirley Gut between the mainland and Deer Island were accepted.

The Senate, in concurrence with the House, passed to be engrossed a bill authorizing voters of Canton to vote on accepting a town manager form of government.

Washington and Lincoln Celebrations on Sunday

Final arrangements were completed today for a joint celebration of the Washington and Lincoln birthdays to be held Sunday, Feb. 16, at 3 p. m. in the Municipal Building, West Brookline Street in the South End of Boston under the auspices of the Citizens' Public Celebrations Association, it was announced.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will convey the City of Boston's greetings. The chief address will be by the Rev. John F. X. Murphy, S. J., professor of history, Boston College. Music will be by the Beacon WPA Orchestra and by the Girls High School Glee Club of 70 voices.

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Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	**Harvard-R. I. State College debate on the Abolishment of the Electoral**	Studio Program
3:15	Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; drama		Studio Program
3:30	"Around the Hub"	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family		Studio Program
3:45	News; Movie talk	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	**College**	Studio Program
4:00	"Portia Blake"; sk.	"Mother o' Mine"; sk.	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Natural Science talk	"Stella Dallas"	Henry Cincone's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	The Cavanaughs	Marion Jenkins, contralto
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	Tropical Moods	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	"Superman"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Frank Gallucci's Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Swing Serenade	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dance Digest
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Swing Serenade	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dance Digest
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"R. F. D. Melodies"	Playtime on the Air	Sports
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Rhumba Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Newsroom of the Air	"Here's Morgan"	"Who's News?"
7:30	"Vox Pop"; interviews	Xavier Cugat's Or., with Yvette; B. Parks, m. c.	Serenaders	Concert Miniatures	Castles in the Air
7:45			"Confidentially Yours"	Concert Miniatures	Castles in the Air
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket"; questions; answers	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Fanny Brice, H. Stafford; songs; orchestra	Wythe Williams Interviews	Fireside Time Am. Legion Auxiliary
8:15	"City Desk"; newspaper drama; News	Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra; vocalists	"The Aldrich Family," starring Ezra Stone	"In Chicago Tonight" variety program	Ramny Weeks' Orchestra
8:30					Sincerely Yours
8:45					
9:00	Major Bowes' Amateur Hour	Frontline Headlines	**Music Hall: Bob Burns; Connie Boswell; Oscar**	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical Album
9:15		Eleanor Lane, songs		Arthur Mann, comment	
9:30	Major Bowes' Amateur Hour	News; **America's Town Meeting**: "Should the	**Levant; Glen Gray; Pee Wee Hunt**; orchestra	**Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta**	Pages From the Classical Album
9:45					
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	**English - Speaking Democracies Unite Now?"**	Rudy Vallee Show; orchestra; chorus; guests	"Border Patrol"	Five Star News
10:15	Sports Quiz with	Ahead of the Headlines'	"Joe and Mabel"; comedy sketch	News Service	George MacFarland's Orchestra
10:30	Jay Wesley	**N. Y. & London speakers**		**Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Frederick**	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
10:45	**News of the World**				
11:00	Weather; News	News; Music; Weather	News Service	**Stock, conductor**	Ranny Weeks' Orch.
11:15	Master Works of	Woody Herman's Orch.	Local news; Weather	Talk, Dr. Frank Kingdon	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
11:30	Music; records	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Hockey comment	"Day's End"
11:45	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	Freddy Martin's Orch.	"Day's End"; News

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Double V Ranch	Musical Clock; News	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Jack Dalton, songs	George and Dixie	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**News of Europe**	News reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15	Shopping talk	Musical Clock	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Revue	News; "Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	Musical Timetable
8:45	"Lover's Lane"	"Musical Clock"	Movie talk; Music	Jacobson's Rhythms	Musical Timetable
9:00	Studio program	News; talk; music	Dramatized news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	**American School of the Air**	Breakfast Club	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30		"A to Z in Novelty"	Breakfast Club	"Merry-Go-Round"	Frank Gallucci's Radio Review
9:45	Bachelor's Children	Breakfast Club	"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Choir Loft"; organ	
10:00	K. Norris, drama	Arthur Godfrey	"This Small Town"	New England Cupboard	Farm and Home News
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	Song Folks Quartet	"Melody Strings"	Studio speaker
10:30	Stepmother"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Good Fair"	"Frank and Julia"	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Classics in Tempo	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Letter-Quest with John Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	
11:30	Big Sister; sketch	Harvey and Dell, music	"The Road of Life"	Ruth Moss, Interviews	**Christian Science Prgrm**
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum"; sketch	Highlights and Halftones	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Georgia	"Til We Meet Again"	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Mae; Stocks; Music	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural program	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Leaders in Dance Time	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	Leaders in Dance Time	Italian Melodies	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	"Is Anybody Home?"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Woman in White	Irene Hanify, organist	Carnival	Recorded BBC News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	Agricultural news	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Parade of the News"	Jean Collins, songs
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	rebroadcast	Harry Horlick's Orch.
2:00	Dramatic sketch	**NBC Music Appreciation**	Betty Crocker	Cedric Foster, news	"Front Page Drama"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	**Hour: Dr. Walter**	"Grimm's Daughter"	Lilian Sherman, songs	Jean Harper, songs
2:30	Fleicher Wiley	**Damrosch, conductor**	"Valiant Lady"; drama	**Philadelphia Orchestra,**	The Gauchos
2:45	**"Home of Brave"**	**Music Appreciation Hour**	"Light of the World"	**Eugene Ormandy, con-**	News Service
3:00	Mary McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	**ducting**	Sports and Music
3:15	"Treasury of Song"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	**Philadelphia Orchestra,**	Sports and Music
3:30	New England Home	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	**Eugene Ormandy, con-**	Sports and Music
3:45	News; Movie talk	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	**ducting**	Sports and Music
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	Philadelphia Orchestra	David Ballantine, tenor,
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	"Sepan, Be Smooth";	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	"Tea Time Melodies"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	It's Dance Time	Rhapsody in Rhythm
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	Shall We Waltz?	"Girl Alone"; drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"; sk.	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey"; drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	Drama Behind the News	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; drama	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Frank Gallucci's Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Swing Serenade	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Digest
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Swing Serenade	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dance Digest
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"R. F. D. Melodies"	Playtime on the Air	Sports
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Rhumba Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Novatime	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"	"Five Star News"
7:30	Al Pearce, Artie	**Alec Templeton Time; piano; vocalists; orch.**	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Local program
7:45	Auerbach; orch.		Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	"Lest We Forget"
8:00	**Kate Smith Hour; Charlie Cantor and Minerva Pious; chorus; or.; News**	"Ask the Children"; quiz program	**Lucille Manners; Ross Graham; orchestra**	**"Lew Royal"; dramatic series**	Raymond Paige's Orch.
8:15		"Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch	**"Information, Please!"; Clifton Fadiman, m. c.**	"Laugh 'n' Swing Club" with orchestra	Raymond Paige's Orch.
8:30					Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45					The Shain Sisters
9:00	Ray Bloch's Orchestra; sketch	"Gangbusters"; drama	"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15		"Gangbusters"; drama		Harvard-Cornell basketball game; Jim Britt, announcer	
9:30	Playhouse; "Master Mariner"	News; Variety Program. guests; orch.; drama	**"Everyman's Theater"; Arch Oboler Play**		"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45					
10:00	Public Affairs	**Robert P. Patterson**	"Wings of Destiny"	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15	Your Income Tax	Bob Hannon, tenor	dramatic sketch	News Service	George MacFarland's Orchestra
10:30	Frazier Hunt	Modern Industry Magazine Dinner	"Rhyme and Rhythm Club"; variety	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	
10:45	**News of the World**			Billiard Interviews	Dance Parade
11:00	News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Dance Parade
11:15	News; "Master	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	Local news; Weather	The Three Suns	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
11:30	**Works of Music"**;	**Unlimited Horizons**;	Lou Breese's Orchestra;	"The Vagabond's Trail";	"Day's End"
11:45	recordings	Speakers	Lou Breese's Orchestra	tenor and orchestra	Day's End; News

Skiers Turn to Berlin, N. H., For International Jumping

International skiers will gather at Berlin, N. H., the coming week end to compete in the championship ski meet to be held there by the Nansen Ski Club, organized in 1883 and said to be the oldest of its kind in the country.

Feature event at this meet will be the ski jumping which will take place on Berlin's 65-meter jump. The ski jumping trials are scheduled to take place on Saturday at 1:30 p. m. with the finals of the international ski jumping championship set for Sunday. The 18-kilometer cross-country race is scheduled for Saturday.

A series of steel towers at a maximum of 171 feet supports the wooden runway which measures 310 feet from the start to the take off. At that point the jumper starts his flight through the air at a speed of 70 to 80 miles an hour. Leaps of 250 to 275 feet may be expected from the experts who will be assembled for the big event.

Arrangements are being made to handle a crowd of 15,000 spectators on Sunday.

Middlebury Carnival

The Tenth Annual Middlebury College Winter Carnival opens Friday with the crowning of the King and Queen who will preside over the three-day winter sports holiday. With every available hotel and housing space reserved or occupied, the largest crowd in the history of Middlebury carnivals is expected to be on hand tomorrow and Saturday to witness Dartmouth's attempt to defeat the University of New Hampshire skiers and win back the East's top place ski honors.

College Ski Meet

The intercollegiate Ski Union's annual senior division meet will be held on the week end of Feb. 20-22 at Vermont's Underhill where slopes and trails are well padded with snow. Held under the auspices of the Vermont Outing Club and the Underhill Winter Sports Club, 10 colleges will be represented including McGill and Dartmouth. Invitations have been sent to 15 women's colleges to send teams for competition in slalom and downhill. The State Highway Department of Vermont will keep all roads up the mountain open to automobile traffic, giving easy access to the slalom, downhill and jumping, which will be held on the scenic western slopes of Mansfield.

Gilford Popular

So popular has the Gilford region in New Hampshire's Belknap Mountains Recreation area been this winter that plans for the installation of another rope tow is under way. Snow conditions in the region have been good all winter and because of its proximity to Boston the area has been well patronized all winter by skiers.

Here and There

Tomorrow the University of New Hampshire holds its women's invitation slalom and downhill on Cannon Mountain . . . Plans are rapidly coming to a head for the U. S. Eastern Amateur Ski Association downhill and slalom championships Feb. 15-16 scheduled also for Cannon Mountain . . . Proficiency test for second class rating will be held on Cranmore Mountain by the Eastern Slope Ski Club on Feb. 16. This is sanctioned by the U. S. Eastern Amateur Ski Association . . . Cushing Academy opens its Twentieth Annual Winter Carnival on Saturday.

Chinese Boys Winning Praise As Privates at Camp Edwards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP EDWARDS, Falmouth, Mass., Feb 13—Probably two of the happiest enlisted men in camp are Privates Wesley Kwong Moy and Jung Wah Shing, Chinese boys from Boston's Chinatown who, instead of waiting for the draft to shunt them into the army, volunteered for service.

The boys, Moy and Shing, are now in A Battery, (searchlight) 68th coast artillery anti-aircraft, and they like the army very much. They said so.

They entered the service on Jan. 8, remained at Fort Devens for three weeks and then were transferred here to the ranks of the only regular army regiment in camp. Moy and Shing knew each other before they went into the service, living as they did, Moy at 19 Harrison Avenue and Shing at 13 Hudson Street, Boston, but they did not become "chummy" until the service brought them into close association.

When they arrived here on Jan. 29 they were assigned to different batteries. Private Moy went to A battery while Private Shing was sent to D battery, a three-inch gun outfit. Col. Charles B. Meyer, commanding officer of the regiment, heard of the arrival of the two Chinese boys and suggested that they be assigned to one battery so that they would be company for each other. The suggestion was worked on but neither boy wanted to change, Moy wanting the scientific work on the instruments with which the searchlight battery is equipped and Shing preferring the work on the gun. So the idea was dropped until late last week when Private Shing addressed a letter through his company commander, Capt. Francis McGoldrick, to Colonel Meyer, asking that he be transferred to the searchlight battery so that his countryman and friend, Private Moy, could teach him to read and write English.

Funds Allotted For Devens Roads

Two allotments of Federal funds for important projects in connection with National Defense were announced today by Denis W. Delaney, chief of the Work Projects Administration in Massachusetts.

The largest sum of $500,000 will be spent for improving roads within the Fort Devens military reservation at Ayer, Mr. Delaney said. This work, made necessary by the tremendous building and expansion program at the Fort, is not to be confused with the access roads project already under way, the State WPA head explained.

Second allotment will be $45,000 to be spent at the Springfield Arsenal for overhauling and modernizing machinery needed to keep three shifts going at full schedule, the WPA official explained.

Governors Want Aid for 'Charlie'

Three former Governors of the Commonwealth asked the Massachusetts Legislature today to put through a special pension for "Charlie" Brown, who for many years operated the elevator in the State House which is used by the Governor's office.

Charlie was retired a year ago, but his period of service fell short by two years of being sufficient to get him a State pension.

Representative Charles Hedges (R) of Quincy learned that Charlie needs financial aid and filed a bill to give him a special pension. At the same time, Representative Hedges wrote a note to the Governors who had been served by the kindly man who opened the elevator doors for them and who always had a pleasant word.

Today, former Governor Charles F. Hurley appeared before the Legislative Committee on Pensions and former Governors Frank G. Allen and James M. Curley wrote letters in support of the Hedges bill.

Fogg Museum Acquisitions Include Many Art Treasures

Treasures from the sands of ancient Assyria; sculpture and painting that carry the art lover back to early Persia, Siam, China, Florence; modern surrealistic art from the brush of Picasso and others—these are a few of the many hundreds of art objects acquired by Harvard's Fogg Museum during the past year.

Money gifts totaling more than $50,000 were received, together with 370 prints and uncounted other individual items. Dr. Edward W. Forbes, Director of the Museum, revealed today in his annual report.

Among the most important acquisitions, Dr. Forbes said, were a number of mosaics from Antioch, gained by the special expedition there conducted jointly by several American universities and museums. The date of these treasures —some of which measure 10 by 20 feet—is somewhere in the vicinity of 400 A. D.

An Assyrian marble bas-relief was found in the Palace of Ashur-Nasir-Pal, at Nimrud on the Upper Tigris River. The "winged demigod" portrayed is presumed to have been engaged in some ceremonial rite, as were most such superhuman figures or "geniuses" when caught by the ninth century photographers.

Paintings ranging from those of the 15th century among others (by Piero di Cosimo, the Florentine master) to those of the most modern of surrealists are included in the new acquisitions.

The European war has interfered with the Museum's progress in obtaining X-ray shadowgraphs of paintings, Dr. Forbes complained. None have been exchanged with the Louvre, Paris, during the past year, and only nine with the National Gallery, London. The Fogg collecion of X-rays of paintings now numbers 4,069, he reported.

Assyrian Art

Fogg Museum of Art

A Fogg Museum Treasure

Bas-relief in marble of head of a "genius," or "winged demigod of generally beneficent character," obtained during the past year. It is one of several hundred valuable new acquisitions.

Sport Not Only End of Skiing

New England Council

Who Wouldn't Stop to Admire This?

The grandeur of the White Mountains holds one almost in awe in some of its manifestations and adds much to the enjoyment of winter sports.

New England Defenses

Observers reporting from the scenes of national defense activity in New England wire:

Motorized March: The caravan of artillery from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., arriving at Fort Devens at dusk yesterday, today began policing their portion of the 1st Division area in preparation for intensive training activities. On the road these units of the 7th Field Artillery constituted a column of 275 trucks stretching back 15 miles behind the leading vehicle. The 275-mile trip was concluded in two days without a mishap. The barracks vacated in Fort Ethan Allen will be occupied by New York National Guardsmen.

Soldiers' Savings: Savings of enlisted men deposited with the Army Quartermaster during active duty periods will draw interest at 4 per cent, a rate considerably better than most savings banks offer in civilian life. Deposits, however, must be made in sums not less than $5 and may not be withdrawn until the end of a soldier's enlistment or training period.

General Kenney: Boston's own expert on Army air tactics, former Col. George C. Kenney, D. S. C., has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier General by order of President Roosevelt. Up from the ranks, General Kenney first saw service in the air corps as an enlisted man in 1917 and a year ago was an official American observer in Europe.

New Flying Cadets: The 114 young men from New England chosen as flying cadets in January, begin their training today at Randolph Field, Texas.

Army Needs Cooks: Both Fort Devens and Camp Edwards, where Massachusetts men are under training, report a shortage of good cooks.

Soldiers Go Home: Lack of facilities for handling the large number of week-end visitors that stormed the gates to Camp Edwards last week, means extra passes to allow Guardsmen of the 26th Division to spend next week-end home. Maj. Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt, Division Commander, says there are no facilities for feeding, guiding, and transporting civilians in camp.

Army Pays Tolls: Part of the cost of moving New England's 43rd Division to Camp Blanding, Fla., for a year's training includes about $125 in tolls payable to the States of Connecticut and New York for use of toll highways, bridges, and tunnels. The 1,700 troops from Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, and Connecticut start out on March 4 and will be furnished police escorts along the Merritt Parkway through southern Connecticut.

Land for Airport: Boston may cede land adjoining its municipal airport to the Federal Government for Army Air Corps buildings, according to a bill passed yesterday in the State House of Representatives.

Harbor Defenses: The 243rd Coast Artillery now has practically all of its selective service recruit quota, placing the harbor defenses of Narragansett Bay at full wartime strength.

Swedish Bark Unloading At Mystic Docks

Cargo hatches of the Swedish four-masted bark Abraham Rydberg, first square-rigged ship to bring cargo to Boston in the past two decades, were uncovered at Mystic Docks, Charlestown, today, and longshoremen begun the task of unloading 3,000 tons of Brazilian cottonseed meal.

Christmas presents, slightly delayed but all the more welcome, were distributed to all the members of the crew this morning.

The presents came as a gift from churches in Sweden and were presented to the crew by the Dr. J. Waldemar Harald of the Swedish Congregational Church and Superintendent of the Scandinavian Sailors Home.

Churches in Sweden every year send Christmas presents abroad to sailors far from home, and this year presents were saved especially for the crew of the Rydberg. The merchantman had been at sea since Dec. 3 when it docked last night.

Scores of people lined Chelsea Street, for a view of the type of vessel that once made Boston known in all ports of the seven seas. The square-rigged ships of a century ago, brought both fame and fortune to the intrepid merchants of New England, who financed the craft in order that they might trade with far distant lands. Then Donald McKay brought out his clipper ships, the speed of which made possible the setting of records for ocean travel.

At present the Rydberg has 20 cadets, who pay $250 a year for the privilege of learning the art of navigation aboard the old windjammer. The ship also carries nine paid seamen, three officers and two cabin boys, as well as the skipper's wife, Mrs. Millicent Malmberg, an English girl. She has been making her home at sea ever since she married Capt. Oscar Malmberg, four years ago. Mrs. Malmberg says "it's just like keeping house ashore, only more so, with all the boys to look out for."

Visitors will not be allowed on board the bark, according to Roscoe H. Prior, of the American Stevedoring Company, who has charge of unloading the vessel.

Norway Royalty In Hub for Time

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Feb. 13 (AP)—Crown Prince Olav and Princess Martha of Norway left Halifax by train today for Boston and Washington after completing a two-day tour of the south shore of Nova Scotia, visiting Norwegian seamen at Lunenberg and Liverpool.

The royal couple arrived in Halifax last Saturday and spent the week end as guests of Lieut. Gov. F. F. Mathers.

Prince Olav and his consort will spend only a few hours in Boston before continuing on to Washington, where Princess Martha has been making her home with their three children.

He Likes School

Duke

The primary school in Kennebunkport, Maine, has had a distinguished "pupil" this year. He entered the first grade the day school opened and has not missed a session since nor has he been tardy. Indeed none of the pupils is such a stickler for promptness as Duke, little Marjorie Bibber's father's Great Dane.

The Bibbers live quite near the schoolhouse and every morning when the bell rings Duke leaves for school. If Marjorie is ready he walks along with her, otherwise he goes alone. He will not be late. At noon he goes home to dinner and starts back the moment he hears the bell.

Alien Relief Bill Rejection Urged

The Legislative Committee on Public Welfare today urged rejection of a bill to force the State to reimburse cities and towns for their expenditures for alien welfare relief.

Filed by the Boston Taxpayers' Alliance, the bill had been vigorously opposed by Arthur G. Rotch, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Welfare, and others. Mr. Rotch charged that the passage of the bill would cause great confusion because many aliens have families in which the wife or children are citizens and said it would be difficult to determine what the State should pay and what the local community should pay.

Defense Causing Shortage Of Connecticut Farm Labor

Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 13—Defense production, bringing record employment figures to Connecticut industry, stimulated retail trade and accelerated house construction, is posing a different sort of problem for Connecticut farmers.

Close to the cities, Connecticut farmers find themselves at a serious disadvantage in any sort of wage competition with industry. Farm labor is getting scarce and prospects are that it will be scarcer. In farmers' meetings throughout the State, whether they are called to discuss poultry production, the price of milk, control of soil erosion, or cooperative marketing of vegetables, the main topic of conversation these days is "help."

As long ago as last summer there began to be complaints that skilled men, able to drive a tractor and keep it in repair, competent to handle orchard spray machinery or other mechanical farm equipment, were leaving their jobs to go into the factories at higher wages. Vegetable growers were hiring more school boys than usual to take the place of men. Dairy farmers had not yet felt the pinch.

Now the situation has affected all branches of agriculture, to judge from expressions at recent farmers' meetings. No very satisfactory solution has been put forward, but one or two suggestions have been made. In a radio talk this week, Agricultural Engineer Harold Pinches of the University of Connecticut urged farmers to get their machinery in order early and be prepared to use it to replace hand labor as much as possible. Samuel H. Graham, President of the Connecticut Farm Bureau Federation, made the same suggestion. Four-H Clubs, made up of rural boys and girls, are undertaking a farm labor project in which they will receive credit in the club program for work either on their home farm or any other.

Some individual farmers have solved the problem by going to the factories themselves and are working as machine operators at wages they could not command at home.

Women Truck Drivers

Women will get a chance to sit behind the wheel of an Army truck and qualify for possible service as truck drivers, under a project started by Motor Vehicles Commissioner Michael A. Connor. The imaginative Commissioner, whose innovations no longer startle the State, will begin a truck-driving class for girls at the Connecticut State Teachers' College in New Britain. Trucks are to be loaned by Col. George A. Warinski, United States property and disbursing officer in the State.

Girls, said the Commissioner, could serve competently as ambulance drivers and supply truck operators in time of war.

Less Money for Roads

Connecticut will spend less money on construction of highways in the next two years. The budget submitted to the General Assembly by Governor Hurley cuts the estimated expenditures $5,000,000 under what they were in the last two years. The amount left after the reduction is about $34,500,000.

In addition, and not included in the regular budget, will be the considerable revenue from 10-cent tolls that keep the turnstiles clicking on the Merritt Parkway. The tolls go to pay the cost of building the Parkway, and extending it, mile by mile, toward the Massachusetts border.

Religion in Schools

A proposal to include religious instruction in the public schools of Connecticut is being studied by the State Board of Education.

New England Part In Navy Projects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—In President Roosevelt's program for additional naval construction and improvement of naval defenses laid before Congress yesterday, $8,654,000 is earmarked for projects in New England.

These are divided among Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut in the following amounts, respectively, $4,050,000, $3,849,000 and $755,000

The projects, many of which have been forecast by various New England Congressmen but now indorsed by the President in his request for appropriations, are:

Massachusetts—Boston Navy Yard, additional ship repair facilities, $3,090,000; air station and additional facilities at Squantum, $610,000; housing and mess facilities at Boston Navy Yard, $285,000; ward building, Chelsea Naval Hospital, $65,000.

Rhode Island—Additional torpedo manufacturing facilities including buildings, accessories and power plant improvement, at Newport, $285,000; ammunition storage and recreational facilities at Quonset Point, $460,000; training, education and welfare at the Naval Training Station, Newport, $269,000; hospital expansion at Quonset Point; and addition to Naval Hospital, Newport, $65,000.

Connecticut—Additional facilities at the submarine base, New London, $755,000.

Provincetown Dock Privileges

Reports that the Town of Provincetown voted last night to suspend indefinitely docking privileges of the Cape Cod Steamship Company in favor of the Sound Steamship Company, a new line, did not disturb the Cape Cod Company officials today. They said the company has a long-term lease on Monument Wharf, nearby, which was used last Summer and will be used again, notwithstanding the town's action.

OUR TICKETS ARE CHEAPER than Tags...

➡ *Here's a Sure Way to Keep Out of the New Police Parking Drive in Boston*

You live North of Boston. You drive in—to shop, to the movies, to work or something else. If you park your car in Boston—a little longer than you meant to, or maybe where no parking is permitted, you will very likely get tagged by the police.

Parking drive or no parking drive, Boston is a great place to work, to shop, to have fun. It's convenient, too, when you come in town by train.

Our Tickets are Cheaper than Tags

Fines cost money. Getting your tag back to the Police Station takes time, and your time is worth money. But a ticket on the B and M costs you less than two cents a mile—only ten cents or up, depending on where you live. When you get to Boston, a ten-cent carfare or a taxi, in case you are bound beyond walking distance, is far cheaper than a police tag.

If you drive to Boston, and pay to park your car, it costs you from fifteen to fifty cents—usually an average of at least twenty-five cents.

Our Tickets are Cheaper than Parking Fees

BUT—if you park your car *free* at our suburban stations, you are sure of no police tag; no time wasted going to Police Station; no trips to court to be fined.

Here are a few examples of our everyday low fares to Boston:

One-Way Train Costs Using Special Reduced Rate Tickets

MALDEN to Boston	10c
READING to Boston	19¼c
LAWRENCE to Boston	50c
WEST MEDFORD to Boston	12⅔c
WINCHESTER to Boston	14⅔c
WOBURN to Boston	17¼c
LOWELL to Boston	50c
WALTHAM to Boston	17¼c
LYNN to Boston	19¼c
SALEM to Boston	29¼c
BEVERLY to Boston	33½c
GLOUCESTER to Boston	57½c
NEWBURYPORT to Boston	68c

(See your local B and M ticket agent if you want to discover the fastest, cheapest way to Boston. He can "fix" your traveling problems.)

Our Tickets are Cheaper than Tags—MUCH CHEAPER!

BOSTON and MAINE

Bruins Seek 20th Consecutive Game Without Defeat in Madison Square Garden

Watson and Schmidt Out Of Line-Ups for Tonight

By Web Morse
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—Lester Patrick and Frank Boucher, strategy board of the Rangers here, are pondering as to what sort of tactics to use against the invading Boston Bruins. Rangers are desperate and slightly panicky. They must play the Bruins without Phil Watson!

Now Phil Watson is not the greatest hockey player in the world, nor is he the greatest hockey player on the Ranger team, but he puts the same sort of spark into the Ranger forwards as does Capt. Art Coulter into the defense. Philippe Francois Watson is on the sideline tonight and will be for some time to come.

By a Staff Photographer
Milt Schmidt

That same Watson has been one of the most troublesome individuals to the Bruins. He consistently keeps the Bruin defense in confusion and is a disturbing "pest" when the Bruins have the puck. Tonight he will not be on the ice and there is more than one Bruin who considers that a comfortable thought.

Since the absence of Watson Rangers have not looked like the same team. They have won games it is true, but the stubborn aggressiveness is not comparable. The 6-to-2 trimming by Canadiens at Montreal, Tuesday, was evidence. Had Watson been in that game many of those Canadien goals would not have reached center ice. And when Rangers score only two goals and those are scored by Art Coulter, the offense needs Mr. Watson.

Conversation among the Bruin executives here today mentioned the fact that Milt Schmidt might not be at his best, but there seemed to be much more concern regarding the mental attitude of the club. It has gone 19 games without defeat to tie the Ranger stretch of last year and the tension is high.

Manager Ross firmly states that the Bruins are a better team than Rangers this year and in an average game he would have no concern. What bothers the Bruin boss is that the so-called law of averages hovers near and that the club, after such a lengthy successful stretch is likely to let down and beat itself.

There are some 16,000 New York hockey fans who believe something is certain to explode in this game. They see their Rangers refusing to bow to Bruins and protecting their record. And yet, if the record is to be broken, the fans wish to be in on it. In games such as this one, when first place and a record are at stake, the writer usually favors the Bruins over the Rangers.

Two years ago the Bruins whipped the Rangers in a seven-game play-off series with both teams at full strength. Last season they almost beat the Rangers in a similar series—and with key men on the sidelines. Tonight the situation is reversed, Rangers are weakened and with the pressure on both clubs, the test will be worth viewing.

If Schmidt is unable to go at top speed tonight Coach Weiland will use either Art Jackson or Terry Reardon to center Bobby Bauer and Woody Dumart. In the third period against Detroit, when Schmidt went to the sidelines with his leg trouble, Jackson took over, so it is likely that Reardon will be left to center the third line of Mel Hill and Herbie Cain.

In games played between the two clubs this season the Bruins have a one-sided margin of success. They have met six times, Boston winning three, two were ties, and Rangers won only one game. This gave the B's a total of eight points in the standing to four for the New Yorkers.

The Boston players were not entirely happy about the fact that Canadiens trounced the Rangers 6—2 on Montreal ice last Tuesday. Instead of taking the attitude that the Blue Shirts are likely to be below standard tonight, they are prepared to expect the New Yorkers to rebound from that upset and seek solace by defeating the Bruins.

Two members of the present Bruins, Capt. Dit Clapper and Coach Weiland, can think back and recall a situation not unlike tonight's and it was right here in Madison Square Garden. In the 1929-30 season the B's came to New York with a record of 14-straight victories (which still stands) and were abruptly halted by Americans, 3-2. That same season, incidentally, the Rangers were able to gain only one tie in six games with the Bruins.

Red Sox, Bee Trunks Take Early Train

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One week from today in the late afternoon the Bee party of Secretary George "Duffy" Lewis, the usual group of newspapermen and two or three young ball players, will pull out of the South Station on the first leg of the long train journey to San Antonio, Texas. Two days later, in the morning, the Red Sox party will head for Sarasota, Fla. Shortly thereafter both outfits will be well into their 1941 spring training campaigns, with a string of Grapefruit League games soon to follow.

However, before either team can lift a bat or throw a ball at San Antonio or Sarasota, a long list of details must be taken care of by a couple of fellows who rarely see their names in print beside the big leaguers they serve.

Busy Packing

For several weeks Johnny Orlando, assisted by Freddie Stack, has been carefully packing uniforms, baseballs, bats and other parphernalia into the big Red Sox trunks in the clubhouse at Fenway Park. While an icy wind howled among the empty seats in the grandstand, these boys kept busy collecting equipment in the heated room which will soon be thickly populated with sun-tanned ball players.

Some time Saturday morning, according to Ed Doherty, the trunks will be wheeled into a baggage car and turned in the direction of Sarasota. Next Tuesday morning Orlando and Stack will start driving South with Wes Palmer, royal Red Sox rooter from Rochester, N. H. If Wes hasn't changed his driving tactics, the three will be in Sarasota on Thursday, thus giving the boys three full days to get the trunks unpacked and the equipment hung in the Payne Field clubhouse before the pitchers and catchers are due at the Sarasota Terrace Hotel.

Neary On Monday

Although John Quinn is still uncertain about the exact time, the Bees' trunks will leave Boston over the week end—either Saturday or Monday. Jimmy Neary, who has worked with the Boston Nationals so long nobody can remember the date of his arrival, will take a Monday train for San Antonio. By this schedule, Jimmy will have three days to get everything ready for the first squad of Casey Stengel's batterymen at the new Texas camping grounds.

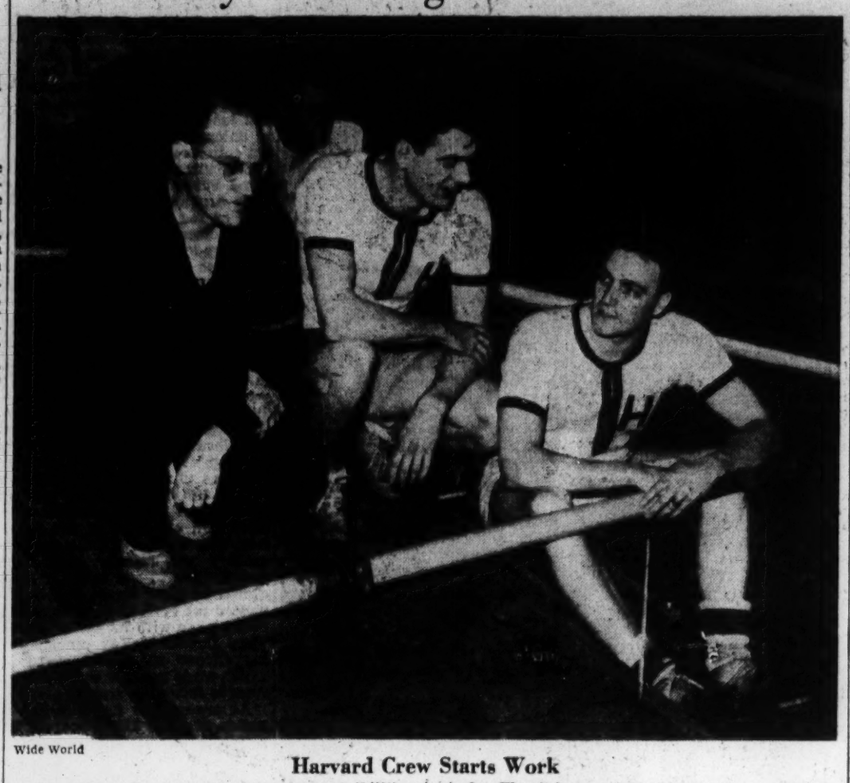
There is more to this job than meets the eye. Packing and unpacking big league trunks, seeing that they are properly handled by the railroads and keeping the personal equipment of the players in order, is a man-sized job. Ball players are a fussy lot. They want their material handled like a farmer handles eggs. They expect special attention for certain bats and gloves. And if any of this equipment gets lost, the clubhouse guardian is not allowed to forget it in a hurry. The fellows who do this work earn their pay and tips.

Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League

	W	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Princeton	3	0	164	61	1.000
Yale	2	0	113	37	1.000
Harvard	2	0	95	55	1.000
Dartmouth	2	1	136	89	.667
Navy	1	2	119	106	.333
Columbia	0	3	71	154	.000
Pennsylvania	0	4	52	248	.000

Result Feb. 12
Princeton 60, Columbia 15.

Plenty of Rowing Yet to Be Done



Wide World
Harvard Crew Starts Work

Coach Tom Bowles (left) talks over possibilities of the coming season with Capt. Sherman Gray of the Harvard varsity crew and Jack Wilson (right), stroke. The Crimson started its winter rowing indoors on Monday afternoon.

Sports Around the Hub

Eagles, Bruins Fly High

Now that Frank Leahy's Boston College Eagles have covered themselves with gridiron glory and the Bruins have become the latest sensations of the National Hockey League, the Red Sox and Bees will need to get up early in the morning if they are to uphold the recent high standard of the Hub in the sports field. Local baseball fans would like a World Series, of course. All fans do. But if the Sox and Bees lack the power and balance to reach the next October classic, their New England supporters will be satisfied with a couple of hustling, interesting ball clubs.

* * *

With an accent on youth and speed, the Bees are almost certain to have their fun in the approaching National League pennant race And if Casey Stengel could buy or develop a little more offensive power for his outfield, he might not be far from the head of the standing by the end of September. It is the same old story with the Red Sox—weak pitching. However, now that the Yankees have been knocked out of the dominating class, the American League race is open to all comers—the Sox included. With the runs Joe Cronin's team can score, the coming through of a couple of young hurlers could put the locals out in front.

* * *

Theodore E. Schoenberg of Elkins Park, Pa., a 21-year-old junior, has been elected captain of this winter's Harvard varsity wrestling team to succeed W. Bruce Richardson of Providence, who has resigned. Schoenberg, who weighs 128 pounds and is 5ft. 8in. in height, has won minor "H" awards the past two years for varsity competition. Saturday afternoon he will lead the undefeated Crimson team against Columbia at the Indoor Athletic Building.

During the past year Al Morro, Boston College's new football captain, has been a much-traveled youth. Besides going to New Orleans and playing an important part in B. C.'s Sugar Bowl victory over Tennessee, Al has been to California, where last summer he won the national A. A. U. junior discus title. In addition to his athletic ability, Morro is well known to his professors, for he has always stood high in class, maintaining an average of more than 80 in all subjects.

* * *

The Boston College football seniors have formed a B. C. Club of '41. With Charlie O'Rourke presiding yesterday, they elected Tony Tassinari Secretary-Treasurer, and the 16 seniors plan to hold two meetings a year, one before and the other immediately after the annual game with Holy Cross.

* * *

Shorts . . . The big news in the women's national squash racquets tournament at the Harvard Club is the arrival of Eleonora R. Sears in the quarterfinal round . . . Peggy Baker, the Massachusetts champion, also advanced . . . The state men's squash final is scheduled early this evening, also on the Harvard Club courts . . . Howes and Cornish are the finalists . . . The crack Rhode Island State basketball varsity plays Northeastern here Saturday night . . . Melrose walked off with the Greater Boston Interscholastic League hockey crown by defeating Cambridge Latin, 7-1 . . . The Veterans of Foreign Wars probably will not hold their invitation track and field meet next winter . . . The last one was a financial flop . . . College fencing score: B. C. 14½, Amherst 12½ . . . Phil Carson, Brown University freshman, set a new New England senior 220-yard freestyle swimming record last night at the Roxbury Boys' Club—2m. 16.5s.

According to Canadian Press reports Wilf Cude will be in the nets for Canadiens against Chicago . . . Bert Gardiner is favoring a leg injury, but is expected to be back in the nets for the game at Montreal, Saturday, against the Bruins . . . Phil Watson is skating now, but far from ready.

Alex Smith, coach of the New York Rovers, Ranger farm team, lost plenty of fame a few years ago when his goal for the Bruins against Toronto was called back for offside and the teams went into the long overtime game with the Leafs finally winning the playoffs . . . It hardly matters today, but Alex says the goal was good and the offside decision has since been admitted as a mistake.

Texas Golfers Are Accustomed To High Winds

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13 (AP)—The Texans, used to playing golf in the teeth of a gale, viewed with satisfaction today the heavy weather descending upon the $5,000 New Orleans open tournament.

Although they cared little for the "occasional" rains predicted for today, they believed the disturbance which caused high winds here and gales in their native state yesterday would increase their chances of taking major prize money, if it continued.

"If the wind blows, it's Jimmy Demaret against the field," declared P. G. A. Champion Byron Nelson, a Fort Worth boy now living in Toledo.

"It wouldn't be much fun playing in a high wind, but it would increase my chances of winning," admitted Demaret, a Houstonian who came from behind to win the event last year.

The pro-amateur competition is scheduled for today with the tournament proper starting tomorrow. Finals are Sunday.

A breeze that approached 20 miles per hour kept most of the entrants from completing practice rounds yesterday. Nelson and Demaret finished with 71 apiece, a stroke under par for the notoriously tough city park course, but the day's best round went to Harold "Jug" McSpaden, a native of Kansas—where the weather has been known to become gusty on occasion.

Nelson, elaborating on Demaret's play during a blow, said Jimmy won the San Francisco match play two years ago "in a terrific wind," and "beat the field by four strokes" last season at Indian Creek, Miami, Fla., when "it blew so hard you could hardly stand up."

Of his own chances, Byron said, "I'm not as good in a wind as I once was because I've been East since 1935. But I used to go out and practice by the hour in a strong blow. You see, there is always a wind in Texas, and we have to get used to hitting the ball low."

Other entrants here who were born or played much golf in the Lone Star State include Harry Cooper of New London, Conn., winner in 1938; Ralph Guldahl of Madison, N. J.; Dick Metz and Lloyd Mangrum of Oak Park, Ill.; Ray Mangrum of Oakmont, Pa., and Ben Hogan of White Plains, N. Y., leading 1940 money winner.

Olympics Defeat New York For Sixth Game in String

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Evidently inspired by the current non-losing streak of the Boston Bruins, the amateur Boston Olympics are currently engaged in prolonging one of their own, and last night added their sixth straight game without defeat by setting back New York Rovers 4-2 at the Garden.

Immediately ahead for the Olympics is the possibility of bettering the string of eight games they tied together back in December, and beyond that the record for this season of 12 games set by Washington Eagles.

If the local players get through this week end successfully, they will break their own mark, but such a feat is easier said than done for facing them are three games in a row—all on the road. Tomorrow night they will face off against the Eagles in the nation's Capital, Saturday evening they go to River Vale (where, incidentally, they have yet to win or even tie), and Sunday afternoon they play in the Baltimore Orioles' rink.

In their past six games the Olympics have defeated Baltimore, River Vale, Atlantic City, and New York, the latter twice, and have played to a 3-3 tie with Washington. Last night's 4-2 victory over New York was one of their most impressive of the season, not from the point of total goals, but from the brand of hockey played.

Heavy Checkers

Usually the Olympics play a heavy, hard-checking type of hockey, one which is calculated to slow the opposition down to the point where it is too tired to skate with the 'Pics and consequently make mistakes upon which the locals capitalize. The Rovers, on the other hand, have more or less concentrated on a fast, open style game, patterned after that of New York Rangers. Last night Olympics beat Rovers at their own game.

All of the O's forwards were flying, and while sometimes they were outskated by the Rovers, they were seldom outsmarted. Gerry Derosiers in his second game in a row at the Garden has flashed the form he has been giving on the road, and last night he scored two goals. His second goal was a beauty—he started from his own end zone, carried up center ice, and completely fooled the two New York defensemen, Julius Sawchuk and Ray Trainor. Feinting to the right, he slid the puck through Sawchuk's feet to the left, skated around the Rover, and picked up the puck again to fire a blazing shot high into the strings.

Won Hard Way

The O's won the hard way, spotting their visitors a first-period goal, and then coming from behind to score three in the second period. Derosiers got the first one with the help of Jack Costello and Bob Jeremiah, the second one all alone, and then saw Frankie Spain sink Danny Sullivan's pass for the third tally. Junie Stubbs and Dave Walsh combined for the O's final goal.

When they get to Washington tomorrow night, the Olympics will present their coach, Hago Harrington, with another nice little juggling problem, for not until game time with the Melrose mentor know just what players he will have in uniform. And the rest of the week end may have him cutting out paper dolls before he is through.

Who Goes When?

Frankie Spain and Bob Jeremiah will be able to make only the games on Saturday and Sunday; Al Baronowski can play Friday and Saturday, but has to be home on Sunday; Dave Walsh will play Friday and Sunday, but must make a flying trip home Saturday; Danny Sullivan will play all three games if it is possible to fly; and Al Carvelli will be taken along if Hago can find him—Al hasn't been seen since the 'Pics last road trip.

The players who can make all three games include Paul Guibord, Jack Costello, Gerry Desrosiers, Eddie Barry, Junie Stubbs, Ty Anderson, Al Yourkewicz, Cliff Thompson, and Vic Polich. In addition, Coach Harrington will try out a newcomer in Herbie Keough, a former all-scholastic center ice star at Melrose High School who is now working in Baltimore. Herbie expects to be transferred to Boston soon, and if he makes the grade may be playing regularly for the O's.

* * *

For a while it appeared last night as though Frankie Spain would be unable to play this week end when he crashed into the boards in the third period. Frankie hurt his shoulder when he scored his second-period goal, and the crash into the dasher further injured the same spot. He declared he felt all right after the game, however, and said he would play on the week end.

* * *

It seemed good to see the Olympics win a game in which fast skating instead of heavy checking predominated. The locals outshot the Rovers 38 to 21, with Vic Polich handling his 19 saves nicely. The Rovers' goalie, Johnny Fischer, played an outstanding game, else the 'Pics might have doubled their score.

Busy Week End for Harvard

Harvard anticipates its biggest week end of the winter sports season with the varsity basketball team host to second-place Cornell in an Eastern League game tomorrow night at 8:30, the undefeated varsity swimming team entertaining the once-beaten and determined Dartmouth swimming team in a league meet Saturday night at 8:45, and the undefeated varsity wrestling team meeting Columbia in the Indoor Athletic Building Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Cornell's crack basketball team stands second to Dartmouth in the league with five victories and one defeat. Its only defeat was at the hands of Dartmouth and it plays a return game with the Big Green at Hanover on Saturday night. Leading the Cornell team is Jim Bennett, former Exeter captain and star. In six games, Bennett has scored 27 field goals and 21 fouls for a total of 75 points, and now leads the league in individual scoring.

Including the Princeton game last night Joe Romano leads Harvard in league scoring with a total of 30 points in three games. Ed Buckley and Bud Finegan, Harvard's colorful pair of guards, have scored 22 points between them. Coach Wes Fesler of Harvard expects his team to hit its stride for the first time since the disastrous mid-year examination layoff against the Big Red tomorrow night, and this colorful Crimson team has a good chance to upset Bennett and company.

* * *

Because Dartmouth never has beaten Harvard in the 10-year swimming rivalry, and has served notice through Coach Karl Michael and members of the squad that "this is the year," swimming interest in Cambridge is running high this week. Preliminary figurings, however, favor Harvard, 40-35.

* * *

Dartmouth is exceptionally strong in the specialty events with Art O'Mara in the backstroke and Capt. Dick Potter in the breaststroke. O'Mara and Harvard's Art Bosworth each has had a best clocking of 1:42.7 in the 150-yard backstroke this season. Potter has a best time of 2:32.1 in the 200-yard breaststroke, has been undefeated this season, and should handily defeat Harvard's improved Bob White.

* * *

Harvard's strength is centered in the freestyle events. Capt. Fran Powers, undefeated in league competition this year, has the best league time in the 220 of 2:17.5. He will be favored to win both the 220 and 100 and will be used on the Harvard relay team. Darcy Curwen, strapping Harvard sophomore, should win the 440 and pick up points in the 220, and Senior Loney Stowell should garner points for the Crimson in the 50 and 100. Bosworth can also be used in the 220 if Coach Hal Ulen does not use him in the medley relay.

* * *

The Harvard and Dartmouth freshman swimming teams will hold a preliminary meet in the Harvard Pool at 7:30. The Dartmouth freshmen beat Harvard 39-36 a year ago, and several members of that Big Green team now are strengthening the varsity.

Team Co-operation Succeeds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Followers of the swimming fortunes of Springfield College will have to go back a long way to uncover a tank team that can equal the performances of the 1941 edition, either in team balance or individual strength. No small part in the team's success is the splendid spirit of co-operation and good will that exists between Coach Charles Silvia and his men.

The merits of backstroker Capt. Ed Shea, Ed Smyke in the dives and Arch Pincombe in the breaststroke have been widely heralded this year, but their efforts would be fruitless were it not for such men as Girv Milligan, Dan Lotz, Bill Anttila, Jim Church, Ed Jorgenson, Ed Leech, Art Beck, Herb Fransen, Norm Fenn, Keith Thwaites, Clif Seaver and Ken Runquist. In last week's meet with Connecticut, Ed Smyke established a new New England Intercollegiate record by running up 130.4 points in the dives.

On Friday Springfield will entertain the Bowdoin natators, after which they will enpoy a week's respite and then travel to Cambridge on Feb. 26 to tackle Harvard.

Coach E. W. Pennock's wrestlers ran up four straight wins in defeating Williams, Brooklyn, Alfred and Tufts and will be out for the scalp of Lord Jeff Saturday when they face Amherst away from home.

Defeated by Wayne University by 11 points last Saturday, Coach Ed Hickox's basketeers will attempt to get back in the win column at the expense of Vermont tonight.

Cue Artists Meet Again

Wide World
Willie Hoppe and Johnny Layton

CHICAGO—Although unable to compete because of a recent injury, Johnny Layton (right) visited here to view the world three-cushion billiards championship which Hoppe (left) is defending champion.

Versatile Reading Grid Player Receives Reward

A 21-year-old Reading athlete whose college football career has been anything but a bed of roses today came to the realization that he is Boston University's gridiron captain for 1941.

George Radulski, a substitute tackle who overcame misfortune and handicaps to mold himself into a regular, was told of his election at last night's all-sports dinner at the Hayden Memorial Building on Commonwealth Avenue. Only today, however, did full cognizance strike him.

The new Terrier captain began his football at Reading High School, where he was a capable end and captain of the team his senior year. When he started in at B. U., there was a shortage of tackles, and George was shifted over.

Made Into Guard

Two seasons ago he came up to the varsity, where he came under the scrutiny of Head Coach Pat Hanley, who took one look at Radulski's 168 pounds and said to himself, "Too small for tackle. Better make him into a guard."

The strain of playing three different positions in three seasons was a bit too much for Radulski. He was injured early in the fall of 1939 and did not see much service, and when he reported last fall as a junior, he was relegated back to tackle—on the second team. Hanley, who faced a definite tackle shortage, considered he had two tackles and one-half. Johnny Wedemeyer and Ray Valas were the two, and Radulski the half.

Whether George was aware of that estimation at the time, he does not quite remember. What he does remember, however, is that he was determined not to remain on the second team. He began to bore in on every play in practice, played even harder in games, and by the middle of the season had brought himself into the status of a regular. As a matter of fact, he started the last four games of the season, including the traditionally important contest with Boston College.

12 Eligibles

In view of the number and quality of those available for election to the captaincy, the choice of Radulski is quite an honor. Altogether there were 12 third-year men who might have been chosen, including such highly-talented operatives as Walter Williams, Sid Michaels, Jim Cassidy, Gus Sullivan, Frank Provinzano, Ray Valas, and George Murphy.

The election of Radulski marks the fourth successive year that Boston University has had a lineman for a leader. Last fall Jim McDonald, end, was captain, and before that were Paul Sullivan, tackle, and Johnny Walker, center. Last back to lead the Terriers was Leon Spivak, quarterback, in 1937.

McLaughry Speaks

The announcement of next year's captain was the news of major interest at the dinner last night, but Tuss McLaughry, Dartmouth's new coach, caused considerable comment when he announced that negotiations are under way for a gridiron series between Dartmouth and Boston University. Nothing definite, however, has as yet been done. Last time the two teams met was in 1930, when the Indians put a 74-0 beating into the Terriers' record book.

Other speakers at the dinner included Neal O'Hara, Boston columnist; Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of the University; Charles Francis Adams, Trustee; Dr. John M. Harmon, Director of Athletics; Maurice J. Tobin of Boston; and members of B. U.'s coaching staffs. Athletic awards were made to varsity and freshman football players, and to participants in 14 minor sports. A special award was made to Al Kawal, varsity line coach, who leaves around April 1 for Michigan State.

College Fencing

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 12
Boston College 14½, Amherst 12½.
Columbia 16, Yale 12.

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Pauline Betz, Dorothy Bundy, Kramer, Alloo and Amark Represent Florida College

Rollins' Tennis Fortunes Rise Almost Overnight

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla.—The tennis fortunes of Rollins College in Winter Park, Fla. has risen almost overnight to the point where it controls the top ranking position in college tennis.

But tennis didn't just come to Rollins College overnight. For many months before putting in tennis as a varsity sport there were many problems which stood in the way. There was the lack of athletic funds in the schcool, there wasn't much interest in Rollins for tennis, and they needed a tennis coach.

While slow in realizing the great possibilities tennis had at Rollins, the school finally secured Gordon Apgar, who operates the Orlando Tennis Club's pro shop, as coach, and interest began to rise.

Apgar was just one reason why tennis interest made a jump upward. Five names are the other. Jack Kramer, Eddie Alloo, Ed. Amark, Pauline Betz and Dorothy Bundy are the names.

Set for Classes in March

Nineteen-year-old Jack Kramer of Los Angeles, member of the United States doubles championship team, is ranked sixth nationally. He enrolled at Rollins College late in January and will be set for classes when the school opens its third semester in March. Jack has already started the Florida circuit and he wants to complete the tournament swing before starting to school.

The two Eddies, Eddie Alloo and Eddie Amark, are high in the rankings too. Alloo is ranged 17th nationally and Amark is a ranking doubles player.

Pauline Betz, who was ranked third last year, already has been picked by the experts as the next No. 1 player in the women's division to replace Alice Marble, who has turned pro.

Dorothy Bundy has placed in the fourth position in the last rankings.

Shooting High

Betz and Bundy ought to win the women's doubles title, and then Betz and Jack Kramer should win the mixed doubles title. If all this comes true, it will mean that Rollins will have a tennis team that holds three major titles. That is if Miss Betz gets the No. 1 position this year.

Apgar, who is just 27 and one of the youngest college tennis coaches says, "We ought to win the freshman intercollegiate championship this year and the intercollegiates next year."

E. Harris Drew, president of the Stetson University Alumni Association, said last week that action of college authorities in announcing suspension of intercollegiate athletics at the university came as a great surprise.

Drew, who is at a meeting of the alumni at Stetson, where the move will be discussed, said he felt rather kindly toward the idea.

Drew said he had discussed abolishment of athletics with Dr. Allen, president of Stetson, last month but understood at that time that the move was just in the first stage.

Cost About $20,000

Dr. Allen had told him that athletics at the college cost about $20,000 annually, of which about half was cash outlay, Drew said. Endowment income at Stetson has been reduced 20 to 30 per cent, requiring curtailment of operations in some direction.

In a torrid session filled with considerable debate, Stetson University's student body, which earlier this month registered for the second semester, adopted a resolution protesting the University's sudden abandonment of intercollegiate athletics, particularly football, and urgently requested that they be reinstated at the earliest possible date.

Uncle Frankie—Pirate Chieftain

GANGWAY
GIANTS
DON'T FORGET, FRANK WAS ONE OF THE GREATEST FOOTBALL PLAYERS FORDHAM EVER TURNED OUT
IF YOU WANT TO KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT TREES OR SHRUBS ASK UNCLE FRANK — HIS LAWNS BOAST OF MANY RARE SPECIMENS
AS THE "FORDHAM FLASH," HE WAS RECOGNIZED AS ONE OF THE GREATEST OF ALL SECOND BASEMEN
BESIDES BEING A RABID HOCKEY FAN HE'S KEEN ABOUT INDULGING IN WINTER SPORTS HIMSELF
HE'S A TRUE LOVER OF BIRDS- AT HIS NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y., HOME ARE MANY FEEDING STATIONS AND THE BIRDS ARE SO TAME THEY CALL FRANKIE BY HIS FIRST NAME
L.F. VAN ZELM
SOME FOLKS CLAIM FRANK'S RADIO DELIVERY COULDN'T EQUAL F.D.R.'S, BUT ALL AGREE HE TAUGHT THE LISTENERS MORE REAL IN SIDE BASEBALL DURING HIS BOSTON BROADCASTS THAN ANY OTHER MAN IN THE BUSINESS
UNCLE FRANKIE FRISCH,
WHO, BY THE WAY, IS MANAGING THE PITTSBURGH PIRATES, AND THEY'LL BEAR PLENTY OF WATCHING BY THE OTHER NATIONAL LEAGUE CLUBS IN THIS YEAR'S PENNANT RACE.

By a Staff Artist

Lance Corporal From Canada Wins Figure Skating Crown

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13 (AP)—A 21-year-old Canadian lance corporal, who expects to sail this summer with his artillery regiment for duty in the battle of Britain, rules today as North American figure skating king.

In one of the most dramatic finishes in the history of the competition, Ralph McCreath cut down the commanding lead of the United States title holder, Eugene Turner, and carried off the North American crown last night by the bare margin of eight-tenths of a point.

Daring Performance

McCreath, who also holds the Canadian championship, executed a daring free style performance to run up 1,575.8 points to Turner's 1,575.

It was a heart-breaking defeat for the 20-year-old American who taught himself to skate. Turner, of Los Angeles, Calif., had been favored to win the title when he gained a lead of 31.2 points over McCreath in the school figures yesterday.

The six judges split on votes for first place. The points then decided the championship.

The new champion, a senior at the University of Toronto and a lance corporal with the 46th Highlanders, succeeds Montgomery Wilson, also of Canada, who turned professional.

Miss Thacker Wins

Mary Rose Thacker, 16-year-old Winnipeg skater, annexed the women's singles title for the second successive year.

McCreath and Eleanor O'Meara of the Toronto Skating Club won the pairs championship while the Americans were saved from a shutout when the U. S. fours champions from St. Paul—Mary Lou Premer, Jeannette Ahrens, Robert Uppgren, and Lyman Wakefield—won the fours title.

Miss O'Meara was second to Miss Thacker, 1538.58 points to 1499. Nora McCarthy, also of Toronto, was third with 1468. Jane Vaughn, Philadelphia, U. S. national champion, was fourth.

Following Miss Vaughn in the standing were 12-year-old Barbara Ann Scott of Ottawa, 1428.84; Gretchen Merrill of Boston, 1411.82; Charlotte Walther, New York, and Romona Allen, Oakland, Calif.

Grimditch Improves

William H. Grimditch, Jr., U. S. junior champion from Philadelphia, climbed from fifth in the school figure standings to win third place in the final standings with 1405.6 points. Donald Gilchrist, Toronto, 1388.2, was fourth; Arthur (Buddy) Vaughn, Philadelphia, 1365.4, fifth; and Jack Vigeon, Toronto, 1328.6, was sixth.

Second place in the pairs' competition was won by Turner and Donna Atwood, also of Los Angeles; third by Jack Might and Patricia Vaeth, Denver, Colo.; fourth, Miss McCarthy and Sandy McKechnie, Canada; and fifth, Joan Mitchell and Robert Specht, Canada.

In the fours flight, the Canadian team of Therese McCarthy, Virginia Wilson, Gilchrist and Michael Kirby, was runner-up to the St. Paul champions.

Amateur Champion Dick Chapman And Partner Triumph

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 13 (AP)—National Champion Dick Chapman and Mrs. E. G. Schaefer of Philadelphia formed a winning combination yesterday as they advanced to the semifinals of the Everglades Club mixed foursomes golf tournament. Their victims, 7 and 6, were Mrs. Myron Davy of Washington and Tommy Goodwin of New York, frequent winner of events here.

Mrs. Schaefer and Chapman were only one over par for the 12 holes they needed to conquer Mrs. Schaefer, praised by Chapman for her fine shots, put on the clincher with a 30-foot uphill putt for a deuce on the 12th.

An astounding comeback by a husband and wife team knocked Elizabeth Hicks of Pasadena, Calif., and Hugh L. Willoughby 3rd of Port Sewell, Fla., out of the running. Two down with three to go, Mr. and Mrs. Briggs S. Cunningham of Greens Farms, Conn., won three holes in a row and the match, 1 up.

Dorothy Gardner of Steubenville, Ohio, and R. H. Lansdell of Hackensack, N. J., won, 3 and 2, over Mrs. A. C. Critchley and Jesse Mason of Palm Beach. Grace Amory and T. Dennis Boardman of Palm Beach won 3 and 2 over Mrs. William Hockenjos, Jr., of Lake Hopatcong, N. J., and William B. Langford of Chicago.

Hoppe Beats Allen Hall With Rally

CHICAGO, Feb. 13 (AP)—Willie Hoppe steps out to clinch a share of a second consecutive world title in the three-cushion billiard field tonight.

And those who saw him uncork another of his customary rallies last night to overcome Allen Hall, believe that he will retain his crown.

His opponent will be Jay Bozeman, the young Vallejo, Calif., star who saw his own championship chances jolted last night when he lost to Jake Schaefer, runner-up to Hoppe last year.

It was Welker Cochran who convinced the cue public Tuesday night that Hoppe could be beaten. However, Hoppe demonstrated last night that being subjected to two defeats in a row was something else again.

He came from behind a 12-point disadvantage just as he did against Joe Chamaco in an earlier match and won, 50 to 48, in 56 innings. A streak of remarkable shooting had carried Hall to a 44-to-32 lead in 35 frames, but thereafter his game faded. It was Hoppe's 14th triumph in 15 matches.

Schaefer gained undisputed possession of second place and remained in the thick of the title fight by disposing of Jay Bozeman of Vallejo, Calif., in 59 innings, 50 to 40. Both had entered the match with a record of 12 victories and two defeats.

Hoppe and Schaefer wind up against each other tomorrow night.

In yesterday's other matches, Cochran followed up his conquest of Hoppe with a new tournament high run of 13 in defeating Art Rubin of New York, 50 to 28, in 30 innings, while Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia turned back Art Thurnblad of Kenosha, Wis., 50 to 37, in 49 innings.

The former high mark for the current meeting was 12, first set by Chamaco and equalled by Schaefer.

	W	L	H.R.	R.G.
Hoppe	14	1	9	28
Schaefer	13	2	12	32
Bozeman	12	3	8	27
Cochran	11	4	13	30
Chamaco	10	6	12	27
Rubin	10	6	11	38
Hall	9	6	8	27
Thurnblad	9	6	9	38
Reiselt	9	6	8	49
Fitzpatrick	9	8	8	41
Lewin	8	9	9	42
Denton	7	10	9	48
Lookabaugh	7	10	8	35
Crane	7	10	7	46
Jackson	5	12	7	46
Moriarty	4	13	8	56
Kenney	1	16	8	51
Peterson	0	17	6	0

Today's Schedule

Rubin vs. Reiselt.
Cochran vs. Thurnblad.
Hoppe vs. Bozeman.
Schaefer vs. Hall.

Results Feb. 12

Hoppe 50, Hall 48, 56 innings.
Schaefer 50, Bozeman 40, 59 innings.
Cochran 50, Rubin 28, 30 innings.
Reiselt 50, Thurnblad 37, 49 innings.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

The Commissioner Steps In

For the benefit of those who wonder what Commissioner Kenesaw Mountain Landis of baseball does to earn his salary, we present the following case.

On June 6, 1940, at Beaver Falls, Pa., in a night game of that club against Johnston, a Beaver Falls player hit a ball near first base. Umpire Bugher called it foul. The batsman merely said: "That was pretty close," with which Bugher agreed.

However, Rollins, the next batter, waiting near the plate, grabbed Bugher and swung him around, claiming the ball was fair. Frank Oceak, the Beaver Falls manager, came storming out of the dugout, and showering verbal abuse on the umpire. The argument became heated. There was some pushing. In the mix-up, Bugher's head bumped Oceak, after which the umpire was quickly struck to the ground.

Hostile Crowd

The home town crowd naturally became hostile, and when the game had finished, a police car was brought to home plate so that Bugher could be safely escorted from the field. He was taken to a justice's office, in and outside of which there gathered some 300 fans. Here, at and after midnight and in this mob atmosphere, Bugher was told he would be tried immediately, with plain intimations if not direct threats that he would be convicted and jailed, unless he posted forthwith a $250 cash bond or $500 real estate bond. The Beaver Falls representatives present knew the umpire could not post such bond. It was the duty of each to protect him from the outrage to which they were subjecting him. But no club official offered a hand.

After some bickering about it, Bugher was permitted to telephone League President Daily at Ebensburg, Pa., some 95 miles away. He began to tell Daily about Oceak's assaulting him, but was howled down by the crowd. Thereupon Daily talked to the justice and club officials. However, this did no good and a few minutes later the affair was right back where it had started. Bugher was left with the alternative of going to jail or getting out of custody as best he could. That he decided to do by acceding to the demands of the club officials and others present that he assume the blame for the affair. Under their direction and critical supervision he wrote, signed and at their demand delivered to them for mailing to Daily a report in which he set forth the facts about Rollins and Oceak. Upon their demand he concluded this report by saying: "I claim that all the trouble would have been avoided if I had controlled by temper. I remain guilty."

Landis to Rescue

Even that was not enough, however, and the following postscript was added: "Owing to the fact that baseball is bigger than I, I take the full responsibility of this whole thing. The treatment of the crowd and the management was very good."

There were more verbal discussions between Daily and Bugher, and Daily and the Beaver Falls officials, but they had practically no bearing whatever on the case itself.

After giving the affair careful consideration, Judge Landis issued the following decision:

That Oceak is guilty of assault on Bugher ... that the club failed to protect the umpire as it could. Oceak, therefore, is suspended for the season of 1941. Two players involved are on the ineligible list for a period of five years. The club president is suspended for one year. The Beaver Falls club is fined $500. Bugher, who was suspended by Daily immediately after the incident, was paid in full for the games he missed, including the play-offs. The Commissioner also warns that any similar action in the future will be punished by permanent suspension.

An umpire is not always right, but his protection is necessary if baseball is to prosper. Congratulations, Commissioner.

Officials In Track Meets Give Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—"Once a track enthusiast, always a track enthusiast" is a common saying among cinder-path observers and the loyalty which the officials at Michigan track meets have shown over a period of years amply demonstrates this fact.

Unheralded and unpaid, these men without whom a track meet couldn't be conducted, have traveled to Ann Arbor on an average of from five to seven times a year for the sheer enjoyment of watching a meet and helping conduct it.

Some of the officials travel great distances to officiate. Martin H. Daane of Grand Rapids being the most outstanding example of this. Daane has been coming to the Michigan meets for more than 15 years, making the trips as frequently as requested.

Dr. George May, veteran of 35 years of starting meets is the dean of Michigan track officials. "Doc" figures he has started over 200 meets in his lengthy career as official starter.

From Detroit have come a trio of officials composed of Charles Burton, Leslie Carroll and Homer Heath who have been officiating at Wolverine meets for a period of more than 20 years. Howard Donnelly, also of Detroit has been timing meets for at least 10 years.

Phil Diamond, professor of German and authority on track has been head timer for nearly a dozen years. Another Ann Arbor man, Dr. R. B. Howell, has given his services to Michigan track for an equal length of time.

The ceaseless efforts of these men on behalf of Michigan track has made the sport one of the finest to represent the University and although they have all got a special interest in the success of Michigan track teams, they have never shown any partiality in their decisions.

Stormy Weather Captures Miami-Nassau Yacht Race

NASSAU, Bahamas, Feb. 13 (AP)—William H. Labrot's Stormy Weather won the Miami-to-Nassau yacht race today for the fifth time in the eight-year history of the bluewater sailing event.

The veteran Stormy finished the race almost two hours after the scratch boat, Henry Fownes' 72-foot yawl Escapade, but won on corrected time after the handicap was deducted.

Escapade, with an elapsed and corrected time of 35 hours, 25 minutes, 8 seconds, was second in the official result.

Stormy Weather's corrected time was 35h. 12m. 8s., although the yacht needed 37h. 23m. 36s. to make the 184-mile trip.

Corrected Time

Robert W. Johnson's Good News, second across the finish line—following Escapade by less than an hour—had a corrected time of 35h. 32m. 39s.

That apparently gave Good News third place, although the West Indian, owned by Palmer H. Langdon and Robert F. Vaughan, had not finished the race. There was a possibility West Indian's handicap might juggle the standings.

Gordon Mendelssohn's Little Quartermore moved into fourth place with a corrected time of 35:46:33, although she didn't finish until 7:20 a. m., and her elapsed time was 43h. 20m. 25s.

Belisarius Fifth

E. S. Bradford, Jr.'s Belisarius was fifth with a corrected time of 36:22:07, and elapsed time of 39:04:32.

The Gulf Stream, owned by Dudley Sharp, was sixth with her corrected time of 37:06:56. She made the trip in 38h. 7m. 58s.

Walter T. Colquitt's Blue Heron had a corrected time of 39:17:44, an elapsed time of 42:51:07.

Harry E. Noyes' Tioga made the run last year in record time of 19h. 36m. 30s. Rain squalls and head winds made this year's race slow.

Daytona Beach Is Site of 200-Mile Motorcycle Race

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Feb. 13 (AP)—The national championship 200-mile road race for motorcycles will be staged here in 1942 for the fifth consecutive year, the American Motorcycle Association's competitions committee agrees. Dates will be decided by Daytona Beach officials.

Other 1942 dates for national races were set by the A. M. A. competitions committee as follows:

National dirt track championship, a 25-mile race, at Springfield, Ill., Aug. 17 or 24; the 100-mile road race at Laconia, N. H., June 28-29; the 50-mile tourist trophy race at Greenville, S. C., Sept. 28; the 100-mile tourist trophy race at Chattanooga, May 4 or 11; the 100-mile speedway championship at Langhorne, Pa., Sept. 1; 200-mile speedway championship at Oakland, Calif., Oct. 26; the national tourist trophy championship at Marion, Ind., Sept. 7; the national championship hill climb at Muskegon, Mich., Aug. 17; the national championship endurance run at Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 4-5.

Illinois Hockey Team Making Its Big 10 Title Bid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 13—A powerful Illinois hockey team will make its bid for the mythical Western Conferen title this week at Minnesota. The Illini have defeated the Gophers once and tied another in an earlier series. Minnesota has twice defeated Michigan in the only other Conference games.

Bob Arnold, Minnesota center, leads the three Conference teams in scoring with seven points, built on three goals and four assists to Babe Paulsen, whose five goals put him in tie for second place with Norbert Sterle of Illinois, who has registered two goals and three assists in two games.

Henry Loud, Michigan's target goalie, in two games with the Gophers has set up a mark of 73 stops.

Standings

	W	L	T	Pct.	G	OG	P
Illinois	1	0	1	1.000	6	3	8
Minnesota	2	1	1	.667	14	8	9
Michigan	0	2	0	.000	2	11	5

Schedule

Feb. 14, 15—Illinois at Minnesota.
Feb. 27, March 1—Minnesota at Michigan.
March 6, 8—Illinois at Michigan.
March 13, 15—Michigan at Illinois.

Scoring Leaders

	Games	Gls	Assts	Pts	Penalties
Arnold, Minn.	4	3	4	7	0
Sterle, Ill.	2	2	3	5	0
Paulsen, Minn	4	5	0	5	0
Eggleton, Minn.	4	3	1	4	2
Magnus, Minn.	4	2	2	4	1

Goalie Records

	Games	Saves	Goals
Loud, Mich.	2	73	11
Joseph, Minn.	4	66	8
Gillan, Ill.	2	37	3

Slaughter Signs

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Outfielder Enos Slaughter, who batted .306 for the St. Louis Cardinals last year, has signed his 1941 contract. His signing, along with Terry Moore, accounts for two-thirds of the only .300-hitting outfield in the National League. The other member, Ernie Koy, has not come into the fold yet.

Eastern Hockey League

Championship Series

	W	L	T	Pts.
Baltimore	29	13	5	63
Washington	28	13	5	61
Atlantic City	21	22	4	46
Boston	18	23	3	39
River Vale	19	24	1	39
New York	14	32	0	28

Boardwalk Cup Series

(25 games)

Baltimore	18	6	1	37
Washington	14	7	3	31
Atlantic City	12	12	1	25
Boston	11	11	2	24
River Vale	10	14	1	21
New York	5	20	0	10

Walker Cup Series

Baltimore	2	0	0	4
New York	1	0	0	2
River Vale	1	0	0	2
Boston	0	0	0	0
Atlantic City	0	2	0	0
Washington	0	2	0	0

Results Feb. 12

Boston 4, New York 2.
River Vale 7, Atlantic City 4.
Baltimore 5, Washington 3.

Hockey Results Feb. 12

By the Associated Press

American League

Philadelphia 2, Cleveland 1
Providence 2, New Haven 2 (tie)
Hershey 3, Pittsburgh 0

American Association

Minneapolis 6, Tulsa 4

Tonight's Schedule

National League

Boston at New York Rangers
Montreal at Chicago

American League

Springfield at Indianapolis
Providence at Buffalo

American Association

Tulsa at St. Paul.
St. Louis at Kansas City

Tennis Resumes For Players At Fort Lauderdale

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., Feb. 13 (AP)—Frankie Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., got a couple of early round matches out of the way yesterday, as good weather permitted resumption of play in the Fort Lauderdale tennis tournament. The lanky winner of four Florida winter tournaments trampled Jack Peavey of Fort Lauderdale, 6—0, 6—1, and polished off Jack Ohlhaber of West Palm Beach, 6—2, 6—2.

Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., disposed of Junior Gornto of Fort Lauderdale, 6—4, 6—2. Hal Surface of Kansas City decided not to continue in the tournament because of an imminent call to active army service.

Wayne Sabin of Portland took two love sets from Buck Grimm of Fort Lauderdale. Former national champion Bobby Riggs of Chicago trounced Allan Weatherby of West Palm Beach, 6—2, 6—3.

Strafaci Beaten in Upset

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 13 (AP) — Medalist Frank Strafaci, Great Neck, N. Y., was the victim of an upset yesterday and other favorites were hard pressed to survive the second round of the Golf Club champions tournament.

Two matches went extra holes. Thre others were decided on the 18th green.

Jack Ryerson, Cooperstown, N. Y., stole the show with a 2-and-1 win over Strafaci. Trailing two down after playing the first four holes, Ryerson began firing birdies in startling fashion to card a three-under par 34 on the front nine in the face of a stiff cross wind. His hot pace gave him a 2 up lead at the turn and he held the margin during an exciting back stretch.

Another favorite, Defending Champion Bobby Walker of Jacksonville, sneaked out a 1-up win over B. N. Coggin, Ponte Vedra Beach, Fla.

Two other top flighters posted 5-and-4 triumphs. They were Charles Whitehead, New Jersey state champion, out to become the first golfer to win the tournament three times, who eliminated Dr. R. G. Love, Oconomowoc, Wis., and Mel Demarais, Haverhill, Mass., who whipped L. Klipple, Easton, Pa.

John Moyer, North Hills, Pa., won the longest match of the day, beating Robert Archibald, Jacksonville, 1 up in 20 holes. Dick van Kleeck, Ponte Vedra Beach, trimmed Philip Axt, Bloomfield, N. H., 1 up.

Pilot Ace Parker

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Pittsburgh Pirates of the National Baseball League announce that Ace Parker, who recently signed a two-year contract with the Brooklyn football Dodgers, has been released to Portsmouth, Va., of the Piedmont League.

Parker will be made manager of the Portsmouth team, it was said. The Pirates decided to drop Parker because he would be required to quit baseball in mid-August to begin football practice.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 12

Michigan State 35, Michigan 32.
Penn State 42, Carnegie Tech 24.
Southern Methodist 43, Texas Aggies 37.
Oklahoma Aggies 38, Oklahoma 23.
Missouri 39, St. Louis 24.
Army 36, Connecticut Wesleyan 30.
Princeton 36, Harvard 32. (Overtime.)
Georgetown 37, Temple 49.
Columbia 50, Pennsylvania 39.
North Carolina 40, North Carolina St. 30.
Holy Cross 39, Amherst 38.
Alabama 46, Georgetown Tech 32.
Arkansas 66, Rice 41.
Dartmouth 63, Yale 41.
Union (Ky.) 32, Transylvania 27.
Duquesne 46, Western (Ky.) Tea. 33.
East Stroudsburg Tea. 55, Lock Haven Teachers 44.
East Texas Tea. 52, Trinity (Texas) 36.
Ottawa (Kan.) 43, McPherson 29.
Stevens Point 52, Whitewater Tea. 46.
Wash. and Jeff. 75, St. Vincent 40.
Westminster (Pa.) 64, Juniata 25.
Upper Iowa 44, Luther 38.
Morningside 37, Doane 34.
Connecticut 71, Northeastern 24.
University of Mexico 54, Norwich 46.
Brown 55, Worcester Tech 44.
Detroit Tech 53, Assumption 35.
Virginia Military 33, Virginia Tech 31.
Rutgers 41, Lafayette 27.
St. Michael's 46, Middlebury 36.
Drew 40, Pace Institute 27.
Stetson 49, Newburg 40.
Dickinson 38, Swarthmore 24.
Brooklyn Tech 36, Stevens Tech 34.
Albright 57, Ursinus 35.
Brooklyn College 77, Yeshiva 21.
Muhlenberg 68, Lehigh 57.
Franklin & Marshall 60, Gettysburg 23.
Williams 48, Trinity 34.
Buffalo 43, Alfred 40.
Akron 42, John Carroll 34.
Howard 32, Chattanooga 24.
Wooster 64, Denison 36.
Cumberland 37, Tusculum 36.
Ohio Wesleyan 43, Baldwin-Wallace 33.
Alfred Holbrook 61, New River 49.
Central (Mo.) 49, Westminster (Mo.) 36.
MacAlester 34, Augsburg 33.
St. Mary's (Minn.) 41, St. Olaf's 23.
Alderson Broaddus 71, Morris Harvey 48.
Washington (Md.) 50, Delaware 38.
Concord 74, Emory Henry 47.
Salem 63, West Virginia Wesleyan 59.
Shepherd 44, Potomac State 42.
De Sales 44, Bowling Green 38.
Texas Wesleyan 58, Abilene Christian 40.
Phillips U. 35, Northwest'n (Okla.) St. 32.
Baker 72, Emporia 31.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	18	7	10	111	83	46
Toronto	21	10	3	97	66	45
Detroit	13	12	10	78	72	36
Rangers	13	13	8	85	94	34
Chicago	13	16	6	89	92	32
Montreal	11	15	8	90	105	30
Americans	8	18	9	70	123	25

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	650,000
Tuesday's sales	413,420
1941 volume to date	16,586,925
1940 volume to date	20,991,765

Stock Market Declines Into Lower Ground

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—Further downward inclinations were exhibited by leading stocks in today's market.

A faint show of resistance was put up at the start, then trends wavered and, at the worst, losses ranged from fractions to 2 or more points. There were a few wider declines. Dealings picked up for a while but the pace soon slowed. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 650,000 shares. Mild recoveries appeared here and there near the final hour.

Brokerage reasons for the resumption of the decline after the Wednesday holiday varied. Most, however, blamed nervousness on the cloudier war outlook in the Balkans and a revival of fears an upset in the Far East might be in the offing. Labor worries also were seen as a factor. Business hopes, at the same time, were thought to have cushioned the reaction.

Among depressed stocks were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Crucible Steel, Youngstown Sheet, Chrysler, General Motors, Yellow Truck, Sears Roebuck, Douglas Aircraft, Western Union, Anaconda, American Telephone, Santa Fe, Westinghouse, du Pont, Texas Corp., Allied Chemical, Union Carbide and Johns-Manville. J. I. Case dropped about 5 on a few transactions.

Ground losers in the curb included Gulf Oil, Great Northern Paper, American Cyanamid "B," Pantepec and Phoenix Securities.

Bond Prices Sag

Declines of fractions to 2 points or more were in the majority as bond market trading went into the final hour today.

Brokers said the retreat was brought on by general pessimism in financial quarters since the European dictators began the latest series of moves which many believed would be climaxed soon by an intensification of war efforts.

Prominent on the decline were, among others, Boston & Maine 4½s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped 6s, American Telephone 3¼s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Southern Pacific 4½s, and Southern Railway 6½s. Bush Terminal 4s dropped more than 4 on sale of two bonds.

Foreign issues trailed the domestic list. Panama 5s, Japan 6½s, and Rome 6½s were among losers.

U. S. Governments gave up 4/32 to around 12/32 of a point under light offerings.

Freight Carloadings Off .6 P. C. in Week; 13.2 P. C. Above '40

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 710,196 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Feb. 8.

This was a decrease of 4,127 cars, or 0.6 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 82,767, or 13.2 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 133,844, or 23.2 per cent, compared with 1939.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This wk	Last wk	Yr ago	Increase Over
Miscellaneous freight	302,755	†1,432	59,073	
Less-than-carlot mds	153,324	2,041	5,882	
Coal	149,394	†2,763	2,849	
Grain and grain prds	28,730	†1,777	†444	
Livestock	10,290	†121	†250	
Forest products	38,512	†999	9,249	
Ore	12,818	370	3,006	
Coke	14,373	554	3,402	

†Decrease.

London Stocks Off On Light Selling

LONDON, Feb. 13 (AP)—Developments in the Balkans cast a shadow across the stock market today. Selling was of minor proportions, but potential buyers held aloof pending further insight into what was going on to the south. The general trend of the market at the close was lower.

High-priced stocks, Indian bonds and an assortment of recently active issues were affected by the cautious attitude of investors and traders alike, although some individual recoveries were to be seen here and there when trading stopped. Japanese bonds lost an outside 1½ points.

Among domestic stocks tending lower were Imperial Chemical, Courtaulds, and Woolworth, Ltd. Kaffirs encountered small offerings, mostly from Cape Town, and leaned backwards. Base metal and diamond shares were also in supply at small declines.

Dollar securities were narrow and irregular.

Wheat Irregular In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Feb. 13 (AP)—Wheat prices fell about a cent to the lowest levels since last September at one time today but later recovered much of the loss. New crop contracts, which were strongest throughout the session, closed with little or no loss.

Weakness of securities, the domestic wheat situation and European reports were bearish factors. Helping to support the market, however, were reports of dust blowing in the southwest and improved flour demand.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic, spot, Conn. Valley, 12.00; export, f. a. s. NY, 10.50-12.00. Tin firm; spot and nearby 50.62½; forward 50.50. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.65-70; East St. Louis 5.50. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 7.28. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum, Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite unchanged.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	50	Abbott (1.60a)	3	49⅝	49¼	49¼	— ⅜
51⅜	46½	Acme Steel (4)	2	48¼	48	48	Feb11
7⅜	5⅞	Adams Ex (.40e)	6	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
22¾	21	Adam-Millis(1)	3	20½	20	20½	— ½
15⅞	14	Addressog (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
42½	39¼	Air Reduct (1a)	15	39⅝	38¾	38¾	— ⅝
⅝	½	Air-Way El Ap	2	½	½	½	Feb11
5	4½	Alaska Jun (⅛)	13	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
⅝	½	Alleghany Corp	13	½	½	½	
9¼	7	Alleg pf xw	2	7	7	7	Feb11
10⅜	8	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
21⅜	17½	Alleghany pr pf	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¾
25⅜	20⅜	Alleg Lud (1⅝e)	12	21	20½	20½	— ¾
11¼	9½	Allen Ind (1⅛e)	1	9½	9½	9½	
165	148	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	3	147½	147	147½	— ½
11⅛	10¼	Allied Kid (.80)	3	10½	10½	10½	+ ½
13¾	11¾	Allied Mills (1e)	4	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ½
7⅜	6	Allied Stores	19	5⅞	5½	5⅝	— ⅜
80	74½	Allied Str pf (5)	1	77½	77	77	Feb11
37	30¾	Allis-Ch (1⅛e)	9	30⅝	30½	30⅝	— ¼
17¾	16½	Alpha Cem (¼g)	1	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
1¼	1¼	Amal Leather	1	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
15¼	12	Amal Leath pf	1	12½	12½	12½	Feb10
50⅜	46¼	Amerada Cp (2)	4	46½	45⅝	45¾	— ¾
17¾	14½	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	15	15	15	15	Feb 5
58½	44¼	Am Airlines (1e)	18	46	44	44½	—1⅞
8¼	6⅞	Am Bank Note	5	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
8¼	5½	Am Bosch	6	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ¼
38	33⅞	Am Br S (2.10e)	5	33	33	33	—1
1¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	13	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
95¼	86⅜	Am Can (4)	5	86⅜	85	85¼	—1⅛
185	179	Am Can pf (7)	3	180	180	180	Feb10
31⅜	26½	Am Car & Fdy	9	27	26	26⅛	—1⅛
66¼	60	Am Car & F pf	2	60	60	60	Feb11
23⅛	18¾	Am Ch&C (.40g)	2	20	19½	19½	
121	111	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	111	111	111	Jan30
121	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	114	113½	114	Feb11
8¾	8¾	Am Coltype ⅛e	1	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
6¼	5	Am Comm Al	4	5	5	5	
10⅝	9¾	Am Crys S (1⅛g)	2	10	10	10	Feb 5
17⅛	11⅞	Am Encaus Til	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Feb 8
4¼	3¾	Am European	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	Feb 6
1⅛	⅛	Am & For Pow	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
17¾	13	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	6	14¼	13¾	13¾	—1⅜
21	15¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	9	16¼	15⅝	15⅞	—1⅛
3⅞	2⅜	Am & F P 2 pf	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
38½	33½	Am-Haw SS (1a)	7	33½	32	32¾	—1¾
4⅛	3½	Am Hide & Leq	16	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
30	29	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Feb 4
51	47¼	Am Home(2.40a)	*2	48	47½	47½	+ ¼
13¾	13¾	Am Ice	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
22¼	20¼	Am Ice pf (1⅝e)	6	20⅜	20¼	20¼	
4¼	3¾	Am Internat'l	9	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
13¼	13	Am Inv Ill (1)	2	13	12⅞	12⅞	Feb11
50	49	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	Feb 3
17⅛	13¼	Am Locomotive	21	13½	12⅞	13	— ⅛
94⅜	81	Am Loco pf (2k)	9	86	84	84⅞	—1⅝
13¾	12⅜	Am M & F (.34g)	7	12¾	12½	12½	— ½
3	2½	Am M & Metal	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Feb11
19½	17¼	Am Metal (¼g)	3	17½	17¼	17¼	—1½
3¼	2¾	Am Power & Lt	24	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
46¾	40⅛	AmP&L$6pf17⅞k	2	40	40	40	— ⅛
39	34	APL $5pf (1.56k)	2	33½	33⅛	33⅛	—1⅛
7¼	6⅜	Am Rad&S(.40e)	32	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
15⅞	13¼	Am Roll M (¼e)	24	13½	12¾	13	— ¼
7	6⅛	Am Saf R (.80)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
8⅜	7¾	Am Seat (½e)	3	8	8	8	
45¼	39	Am Sm&R (½g)	11	40¼	39	39½	— ⅞
154	146⅞	Am Sm&R pf (7)	8	146⅞	146⅞	146⅞	Feb 7
54	51¼	Am Snuff (3a)	1	52	52	52	Feb10
28½	24	Am Stl F (¼g)	8	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	—1⅛
11¼	10	Am Stores (¼g)	2	10¾	10½	10½	— ¼
13½	12¼	Am Stove (.30g)	1	12	12	12	— ¼
15⅞	14	Am Sug R (½g)	2	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
88	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	—1⅛
14½	13¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	Feb 6
168¾	160⅛	Am T & T (9)	13	162⅞	161⅜	161¾	—1¼
73½	68½	Am Tobacco (5)	2	69	69	69	+ ½
74½	69½	Am Tob B (5)	2	69½	69½	69½	
159	151	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	—1½
7	5½	Am Type Fdrs	5	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
7¼	5⅞	Am Water Wks	12	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
99⅛	95	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	95	95	95	Feb10
8⅜	7⅛	Am Woolen	4	7⅛	7	7	— ¼
60⅛	53½	Am Wool pf (7e)	8	53½	52½	52½	—1½
8	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	17	6	5¾	5⅞	— ⅜
54	51¾	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Feb 4
27¾	23½	Anaconda (2e)	81	23¼	22¾	23⅛	— ⅜
14¼	13⅛	Anchor H (.80e)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Feb11
12½	11	Andes Cop (1e)	2	10½	10½	10½	— ½
2⅛	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 17
30	28½	Arch-DM (.35g)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	
111⅜	110	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111	111	111	— ⅛
5½	4¾	Armour Ill	21	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	8	55	53½	53½	—2½
60	60	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	
34⅜	29	Arm Cork (¼g)	3	30¼	29¾	29¾	— ¼
8⅝	7¾	Arnold C (¼g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
6¾	4¾	Artloom (¼g)	5	5	5	5	Feb11
7⅜	6¼	Ass'd Dry Goods	12	6¼	5¾	6¼	
87	81½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	*1	80	80	80	
99	92	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	95½	95½	95½	Feb 4
35⅛	35	Associates (2a)	1	35	35	35	Jan30
24⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	64	21⅜	20¾	21	— ¾
67½	60¼	Atch T&SFpf(5)	3	64	63⅛	63⅛	—1⅞
17⅛	14	Atl Coast Line	21	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
18⅜	15½	Atl G&W Indes	1	14½	14½	14½	—1½
19½	16¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	19½	19½	19½	Feb11
24¼	22¼	Atl Refining (1)	7	22	21¾	22	— ⅜
110¼	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Feb 6
7⅛	6¾	Atlas Corp (⅛e)	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	
49¼	48	Atlas Cp pf (3)	*4	48	48	48	+ ⅜
72¼	67⅞	Atlas Pow(4¼e)	1	66	66	66	—2¼
7	6	Atlas Tack	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
2⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5¼	4⅛	Aviation Corp	53	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
19	15⅛	Bald Loco ct	26	15⅛	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
4⅜	3½	Balt & Ohio	36	3½	3½	3½	
5¾	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	16	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
6	5⅛	Bangor & Ar	2	5½	5½	5½	
10½	8⅞	Barber As (½e)	2	9	8⅞	9	
7½	6⅛	Barker Br (⅜e)	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	Feb11
9⅜	8⅛	Barnsdall (.15g)	*8	8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
24⅝	18¾	Bath IrWks(⅜e)	64	22½	21¼	21⅞	— 1
30½	27½	Bayuk Cig (1)	1	28½	28½	28½	— ¼
24⅝	22¼	Beat Cream (1a)	2	22½	22½	22½	— ¼
$1112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	106½	106½	106½	Dec24
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	119	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117½	117½	117½	—1½
8¾	7½	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
37¾	33⅜	Bendix Av (1g)	26	34½	33¾	34	— ⅝
20⅞	19¼	Benef I L (1.85e)	6	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
56⅞	56	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	Feb11
32	28¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
89½	80	Beth Steel(1½g)	47	79¾	78	78⅞	—1⅛
131½	127¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	127	126	126	—1¼
27½	24½	Bigelow-Sanf 1g	*1	24⅝	24½	24⅝	— ⅞
21¼	18½	Black & Dk (1a)	2	18½	18½	18½	Feb11
10¼	8⅛	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	2	8⅛	8	8	— ¼
18⅜	17	Bliss & L (1⅛e)	5	17¼	17	17¼	Feb11
18⅝	16	Boeing Airplane	32	16	15⅛	15½	— ½
35	29¾	Bohn A&B (⅛g)	1	31	31	31	Feb11
22⅜	19¾	Bond Strs(1.60a)	1	20	20	20	
22⅜	19¾	Borden Co(.30g)	*6	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
20¼	16⅜	Borg-Warn .40g	10	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	
1½	1	Boston & Maine	2	1	1	1	Feb10
39⅝	31½	Bower Roll B(3)	5	32⅜	30⅜	30¾	—2¼
4¼	4¼	Brew Corp (.55e)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
12⅜	10⅜	Bridgeport (¾e)	3	10⅝	10½	10½	
25⅜	21¼	Briggs Mf (2¼e)	12	21⅜	20⅜	20½	— ⅞
41	37¾	Briggs&S (3¼e)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	Feb 7
44½	42¾	Bristol-M (2.40)	*4	42¾	42⅝	42¾	— ⅝
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	5⅞	Bkly-Man Tr	27	6	5⅞	5⅞	
14⅛	12¾	Bklyn Un Gas	4	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Feb10
23¼	20⅞	Bruns-Bal (½g)	5	22	22	22	Feb11
12⅜	10	Bucyrus-E (1e)	5	10¼	10	10	— ½
5¼	4	Budd Mfg	25	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
7¾	6	Budd Wh (.20g)	6	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
28⅞	25⅜	Bullard Co (2e)	8	28¾	27¼	27½	—1¾
33	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	9	29	28¾	29	Feb11
18½	17⅛	Burling Mill (1)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
53¼	52¼	Burling pf (2¾)	1	52½	52½	52½	+ ⅛
8¾	8⅛	Burr Add (.15g)	11	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ¼
3¾	2¾	Bush Terminal	8	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
5⅛	4¾	Butler Br (.15g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
21⅝	20	But Bros pf(1½)	2	20½	20½	20½	
4⅜	3⅛	ButteCop&Zinc	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
11¾	8½	Byers (AM) Co	4	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
12	10½	Byron Jack (1)	1	11	11	11	Feb11
20¼	17⅝	Calif Pack (1)	3	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	— ⅞
53	52½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	Feb 5
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	12	1	1	1	
7¼	6¼	Cal & Hecla (1e)	5	6⅛	6	6	— ¼
14⅞	12½	Camp Wy (.35g)	4	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
13⅜	12¼	Canada Dry (.60)	4	12⅜	12½	12⅜	— ⅛
4⅛	3¼	Canadian Pacific	16	3¼	3⅛	3¼	— ¼
38⅝	35⅞	Cannon Mills (2)	2	38¼	38	38	— ⅝
3¼	2⅞	Capital Adm A	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Feb11
30½	28	Carpent (2¾e)	2	27	26½	26½	—1½
3½	2⅞	Car & Gen (.10a)	6	3	3	3	— ⅛
59¼	48	Case (JI) Co(3e)	7	47	44½	45¼	—4¼
50¼	44½	Caterpil Tr (2)	*2	44	44	44	— ¼
28⅜	24¼	Celanese (1¼e)	6	24½	24¼	24½	— ⅝
10	7	Celotex Cp (¼g)	5	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
19½	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	— ¼
2⅝	2	Cent Foundry	9	2⅛	2	2⅛	
2½	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jan29
5¼	4¼	Cent Violetta S	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Feb 8
3½	2⅝	Century Rib M	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
34½	29¾	Cerro de Pas(1g)	6	30¾	29⅞	29⅞	—1
5⅜	4⅛	Cert-teed Prod	5	4¼	4	4	— ⅜
21¼	20	Chain Belt (¼g)	1	20	20	20	Feb10
20⅜	18½	Champ Pap .90e	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
18	14	Checker Cab	3	14⅛	13½	13½	—1½
44½	40¼	Ches & Ohio(3a)	21	41	40	40½	— ⅞
102½	101¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	102½	102½	102½	+ ½
3	2⅝	Ches Corp	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
1⅝	1⅛	Chi & E Ill pf	3	1	1	1	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Chi Great W pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb 6
8¼	7	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
14⅜	10½	Chi Pneu Tool	9	10⅜	10½	10⅜	+ ⅛
44½	40	Chi P T ev pf(3)	6	40½	40	40	Jan31
52½	50⅝	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51	51	51	Feb 8
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb10
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
9½	9	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jan29
13⅜	10⅜	Chickasha (1½e)	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Feb11
27⅛	21½	Childs Co	3	23½	21½	23½	Feb10
72½	63⅜	Chrysler (5½e)	30	65¼	64¼	64⅜	— ¾
10⅝	9¼	City I & F (1.20)	7	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
3	2½	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	Feb 5
37¾	33⅛	Clark Eq (3¼e)	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	Feb11
33¾	29	Clev Gr B (2e)	3	30	29	30	Feb 6
30½	27¼	Climax M(1.20a)	5	28¼	28	28	+ ⅛
34	29¼	Cluett P (2¾e)	6	30½	29¾	29¾	—1
106	97¾	Coca-Cola (5e)	19	97¾	95	95	—2¾
62½	61	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61¼	61¼	61¼	Feb 7
12⅞	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	14	12	11½	11⅝	— ⅜
102¼	101	Colg-P pf(4¼)	1	101½	101½	101½	Feb 8
30¼	26⅜	Collins & A 2¼g	8	29½	29	29¼	— ½
20	17	Col Fuel&I ¼g)	4	17	17	17	Feb10
21¾	19¼	Colum Br A .45g	7	19⅞	19½	19½	— ½
21	19	Colum Br B .45g	11	19¾	19½	19½	— ⅝
4⅞	4⅛	Col G&E (.10g)	84	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
82⅛	76⅞	Col G&E pf A(5)	5	80¼	80¼	80¼	Feb11
6⅜	5⅜	Colum Pict	7	5	5	5	— ⅜
24⅞	23	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	23	23	23	— ⅛
80⅜	77	Col Carb (4.60e)	5	79¼	78½	78¼	—1¾
30⅞	28⅛	Coml Credit (3)	14	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅝
104	100⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	101½	101½	101½	Feb 3
37⅛	35	Coml Inv Tr (4)	5	36¼	35¾	35¾	— ¼
110	107	ComTev pf(4¼)	2	107½	107	107	Jan29
11⅜	9½	Coml Solv (¼e)	16	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	35	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
53⅝	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	13	52	49¾	50	—1⅝
30⅛	27⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	40	29	28½	28⅞	— ⅛
4	3⅛	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Feb 3
18½	16½	Congoleum (1a)	6	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	— ½
29⅝	24½	Cons Aircr (2e)	1	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
15⅞	12½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	4	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
7⅜	6¼	Cons Cop (½e)	14	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
23⅜	21¾	Cons Edison (2)	41	21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
107⅜	106¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	106⅞	106⅜	106⅜	— ¼
⅜	⅛	Con Film Ind	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
8	7½	Cons F pf (1e)	1	8	8	8	Feb11
3½	2¾	Cons Laundries	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Feb 5
6	5⅜	Consol Oil (⅛g)	23	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Con RR Cub pf	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan31
4½	3½	Consoln Coal	1	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
21	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	17	17	17	
106⅜	105⅛	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	— ¾
15⅞	14	Container (¼g)	1	14	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
9⅜	7¾	Cont Bak (A)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
⅞	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb 7
90	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	87	87	87	Feb 6
40½	36½	Cont Can (2e)	3	37⅝	37¼	37⅛	— ⅜
8¼	6⅜	Cont Dia F (1)	6	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
39⅜	35⅝	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	36¼	35¾	36	— ⅛
4⅛	3⅜	Cont Motors	37	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
20½	17⅞	Cont O Del (1)	4	18⅜	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
23½	21¼	Cont Steel(1½e)	3	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
18⅞	15⅜	Cop'weld (.80)	2	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
56	54½	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	54½	54½	54½	Feb 8
47½	44½	Corn Prods (3)	5	46⅛	45¾	45½	— ⅛
47⅜	43⅛	Coty Inc (½e)	26	43⅜	43¼	43¼	— ⅛
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	2	¾	¾	¾	
19⅞	17	Crane Co (.80e)	4	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅛
19	17	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	17½	17	17	Feb10
6¼	4⅜	Crosley Corp	8	5½	5½	5½	
27⅝	23¾	Crown C&S(1½e)	7	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅞
45¼	41¼	Cr C pf xw (2

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U. S.-England Give du Pont Big Contracts

WILMINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—The United States and British Governments are spending $282,000,000 with E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. for construction and operation for one year of powder and chemical plants.

This estimate was contained in the du Pont 1940 annual report.

Du Pont will be compensated on a fixed-fee basis, the report said, and the plants will be owned by the respective governments. Funds are being supplied by the governments and the company is protected by contract against loss.

The company's fees were expected to average about $11,280,000, or 4 per cent of the total for construction and one-year operation. The fees will be subject to Federal income and excess profit taxes.

For the United States Government the work includes: Construction, operation and supply of materials for smokeless powder plants in Indiana and Alabama; engineering supervision in building a trinitrotoluol and dinitrotoluol plant in Illinois and operation when completed; construction and operation of a chemical plant in New York and a synthetic ammonia plant in West Virginia and installation of additional capacity at a Government powder plant in Maryland.

For the British Government the company built and is operating a smokeless powder plant in Tennessee. At the same location du Pont is also building and will operate for the British a trinitrotoluol and dinitrotoluol plant.

Net income in 1940 from production of all military products, the report said, together with fees received on account of the Government work, was about 3 per cent of total net income, before Federal taxes.

The report added that the du Pont concern and Remington Arms Co., controlled by du Pont, have supplied to the United States Government without charge technical information, designs and general skill for national defense needs. Royalty-free licenses, it was added, have been granted certain manufacturers working on Government contracts for national defense purposes.

Living Costs Rise Slightly in January

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The cost of living of wage earners' families in this country was 0.1 per cent higher in January than in the preceding month, according to the survey conducted by the Industrial Economics Division of the Conference Board. Compared with January, 1940, living costs were 1.7 per cent higher and they were 19.9 per cent above the April, 1933 depression low, and 13.8 per cent below the January, 1929 level.

The rise in January, which continued the gradual upward trend begun in December, resulted from increases in food prices and in rents.

Food prices advanced 0.5 per cent from December to January. They were 3.1 per cent higher than during January, 1940, 28.8 per cent above the March, 1933 low point, and 25.0 per cent below January, 1929 prices.

Rents averaged 0.1 per cent higher in January than in December, having risen 1.2 per cent since January, 1940, 39.7 per cent since January, 1934. They were 4.8 per cent below January, 1929 rents.

Clothing prices did not change between December and January. They were 20.3 per cent above the depression low, and 26.5 per cent below the January, 1929 level.

Fuel and light costs in January were 0.1 per cent lower than in December, because of a decline of 0.6 in the cost of gas and electricity and a rise of 0.1 per cent in coal prices. The combined costs were 0.7 per cent higher than those during January, 1940, 5.1 per cent above the June, 1933 depression low, and 8.7 per cent below the costs in the same month of 1929.

The cost of sundries has remained unchanged since August, 1940. In January, it was 1.2 per cent higher than a year ago, 8.8 per cent above that in June, 1933, and 2.4 per cent under the January, 1929 level.

The purchasing value of the dollar was 116.3 cents in January, as compared with 116.4 cents in December, 118.2 cents in January, 1940, 100.2 cents in January, 1929, and 100 cents in 1923.

Boston Stocks

Feb. 13

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
	Am Pneumt	36c	36c	36c	45c
.60	Bird & Son, In	9½	9	9	9⅛
8.75	Bos & Albany	91	91	91	91¾
2.00	Bos Edison	32¾	32¾	32½	32⅝
3.00	Bos Elevated	50¼	49¾	49¾	50½
2.00	Bos Her-Tray	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	18¾
..	Bos & Me pr pf	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
..	Bos & Me A pf	2½	2½	2½	2½
..	Bos & M st A pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
..	Bos & M st B pf	2	2	2	2
.70	Bos Pers Prop	12	11¾	11¾	12
..	Bos & Prov	13	13	13	13¾
..	Brown Durrell	1½	1½	1½	1½
..	Copper Range	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅝
..	East Gas & Fu pf	36¾	34	34	37
5.62c	E Gas&F pr pf	52½	52¼	52¼	53½
6.00c	E M SR 1st pf	86	86	86	87½
2.50	First Nat Stors	39½	39½	39½	39½
..	Maine Centl	4	4	4	4
7.00a	N E T&T	122¾	120⅝	120⅝	123¼
..	North Butte	32c	32c	32c	32c
..	Quincy Mex	1	1	1	1
.60	Reece But H	9	9	9	8¾
.40	Shawmut Assoc	10	10	10	10½
1.00a	Sub Elec 2pf	42	42	42	45
1.60	Torrington	27¼	27	27	27¼
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	57¾	57¾	57¾	58
..	Utah M & T	45c	43c	43c	45c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid or payable in 1940, no regular rate. bExclusive of extras. cPaid in 1940 on account of accumulations. dPaid in 1940 prior to 4-for-1 split-up.

Iron Fireman Mfg. Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—The Iron Fireman Mfg. Co., makers of coal stokers, reported 1940 net profits of $721,306 after taxes, equal to $2 a share, against $611,762, or $1.70 a share, in 1939. Its plants are in Portland, Ore., and Cleveland.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
34	3⅛s '41	102.6	102.6	102.6
2	3⅛s '45-'43	107.8	107.5	107.8
2	3⅛s '46-'44	108.5	108.5	108.5
4	2¾s '47-'45	108.6	108.6	108.6
4	2½s '53-'49	105.13	105.12	105.12
1	2¾s '53-'51	103.19	103.19	103.19
24	2s '56-'53	101.31	101.31	101.31
5	2¼s '56-'54	103.11	103.11	103.11
1	2½s '60-'55	108.4	108.4	104.8

Home Owners Loan

1	3s '49-'44	106.28	106.28	106.28

Federal Farm Mortgage

1	3s '52-'44	106.22	106.22	106.22

New York City Bonds

30	3s '80	101	100¾	100¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
6	Abitibi P&P 5s '53	46	46	46
1	Alb & Sus 3½s '46	82½	82½	82½
12	Alleghany cv 5s '44	93	92	92
4	Alleghany cv 5s '49	80¾	80¾	80¾
3	Alleghany 5s '50 st	57½	57	57
1	Allied Strs 4½s '51	102¾	102¾	102¾
10	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	106⅝	106¼	106⅝
14	Am & For P 5s 2030	55⅝	54	54
7	AmIGChem 5½s '49	103½	103¼	103¼
3	Am Int 5½s '49	101	101	101
13	Am T & T 5½s '43	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛
29	Am T & T 3¼s '66	108	107¾	107¾
17	Am T & T 3¼s '61	108	107⅝	108
5	Am WW & E 6s 75	108¾	108½	108¾
2	Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	104	104	104
11	Arm Del 4s 57	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
12	Arm Del 4s 55	105½	105½	105½
17	At&SF 4s 95	109⅝	109½	109½
2	AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	91	91	91
1	AT&SF 4s 1905-55	98¾	98¾	98¾
5	AT&SF 4¼s 48	103½	103½	103½
3	AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1	Atl & Chn AL 5s 44	100¼	100¼	100¼
15	A C Line 1st 4s 52	75¾	75	75
2	A C Line clt 4s 52	71⅞	71½	71½
12	A C Line 4½s 64	62½	61⅞	61⅞
1	Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	36½	36⅛	36⅛
1	Atl Refin 3s 53	106	106	106
1	B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	68½	68½	68½
30	B&O 95 st A	38	37½	37¾
9	B&O 95 st C	44¼	43	43
70	B&O 2000 st D	38	37¼	37¼
10	B&O 96 st E	38½	37¼	37¼
31	B&O cv 6s 60 st	16½	15¼	15¼
14	B&O 4s 48	67⅛	66⅞	66⅞
1	Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	89½	89½	89½
6	Bell Tel Pa 5s 48 B	112¾	112¾	112¾
6	Bell T Pa 5s 60 C	132¾	132½	132½
17	Beth Stl 3½s 52	106	105¾	105⅞
2	Beth Stl 3¼s 59	104½	104½	104½
1	Beth Stl 3s 60	102⅝	102¼	102½
27	Boston & Me 4½s 70	23⅜	22¾	22½
7	Boston&Me 4s 60	70	69	69
1	Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Bklyn Un Gas 5s 45	103	103	103
2	Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Buf Niag El 3½s 67	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Buf R&P 57 st	44	44	44
1	Bush Term 5s 55	44	44	44
2	Bush Term 4s 52	68¾	68¾	68¾
1	Can Nat 5s'69 Jly	93½	93½	93½
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	91½	91½	91½
2	Can Pac 5s'44	102¼	102¼	102¼
13	Can Pac 5s'54	71½	71	71
5	Can Pac 4s perp	54½	54½	54½
35	Caro C&O 4s'65	106	106	106
6	Celanese 3s'55	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1	Celotex 4½s'47 ww	94	93½	94
10	Cen of Ga 5s'59 C	13¾	13¾	13¾
6	Cen of Ga cn 5s'45	73¾	73¾	73¾
15	Cen Pac 5s'60	49¼	48⅞	48¾
13	Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	70¾	69½	69½
14	Cen RR Jer 5s'87	14¼	14¼	14¼
1	Cen R R NJ 5s'87 reg	12¼	12¼	12¼
1	Cen R R N J 5s'87	14¼	14	14¼
1	Cen R R NJ 5s'87 reg	12¼	12¼	12¼
1	Cen RRNJ 4s'87	13	13	13
5	C&O 4½s'92	131⅛	131⅛	131⅛
9	C&O 3½s'96 D	103⅞	103¾	103¾
1	C&O rfg 3½s'96 E	104	104	104
2	CBEC&Q rfg 5s'71 A	83¾	83¾	83¾
10	CB&Q 5s'71	75	75	75
30	CB&Q gen 4s'58	85¼	84¼	84¼
11	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	99¾	99	99¼
10	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	93¼	93	93
1	Chi&E Ill 5s'51	15	15	15
15	Chic Gt West 4s'59	32¼	32	32
8	Chi&E Ill 5s'51 ct	14⅞	14½	14½
2	Chi I&L 6s'66	7	7	7
1	Chi I&L 5s'47	23	23	23
1	Chi I&L 5s'66	7¼	7	7¼
2	Chi I&L 4s'47	20¼	20¼	20⅛
103	CMSP&Pac 5s'75	6¾	5⅞	6
15	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	13¾	13¼	13¼
5	CM&SP 4¼s'89 F	35	35	35
17	CM&SP 4½s'89 C	34⅞	34½	34⅝
2	CM&SP 4½s'89 E	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
7	CM&SP gen 4s'89	34¼	34	34¼
26	CM&SP 5½s'89 B	9	8¾	8¾
5	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	12¼	12¼	12¼
7	Chi&NW gen 5s'87	19½	19½	19½
5	Chi&NW 3¾s'87	18¼	18¼	18¼
12	Chi&NW cv 4½s'49	1¼	1¼	1¼
7	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	12¼	12¼	12½
1	Chi&NW4½s2037C	12¼	12¼	12¼
7	Chi & NW 4s 87	18¼	18¼	18¼
5	Chi&RI 4½s 52A	9	8¾	8¾
3	CRI&P 4½s 52A ct	8	8	8
16	CRI&P cv 4½s 60	1¼	1¼	1¼
15	CRI&P 4s 88	16¼	15¾	15¾
1	CRI&P 4s 88 ct	15	15	15
4	CRI&P rfg 4s 34	8¼	8	8
12	CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
10	CT Hte&SE rfg 5s 60	58¾	58¼	58¼
2	Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	105¾	105¾	105¾
2	Ch Un Sta 3½s 51	105¾	105¾	105¾
2	Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1	Ch&W Ind 4½s 62	92½	92½	92½
5	Ch&W Ind 4s 52	92¼	92¼	92¼
2	Cin Un Term 3¾s 69	112¾	112¾	112¾
4	CCC&StL 4½s 77	57	55½	55½
7	Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	107⅞	107⅝	107⅝
1	Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	81	81	81
2	ClevUnTerm3½s72	88¾	88¾	88¾
21	ClevUnTerm 5s 72	78½	77	77
6	ClevUnTerm4½s77C	72¾	72	72
9	Col & So 4½s 80	13½	13⅜	13⅜
21	ColumbiaG&E82Ap	104⅞	104⅝	104⅝
15	ColumbiaG&E1961	104¼	104	104¼
8	Col&So Oh El 3¼s 70	106	106	106
8	ComlMack inc 69ww	38¾	38	38
6	Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	115⅝	115½	115⅝
1	Conn RivPow3¾s61	108½	108½	108½
1	Con Edis 3½s 48	105	105	105
2	Con Edis 3½s 58	106¾	106⅞	106¾
9	Con Edis 3½s 56	104⅝	104	104
5	Con Oil cv 2½s 51	104¼	104¼	104¼
4	Consum Pow 3½s 70	109½	109½	109½
1	Consum Pow 3½s 65	108	108	108
1	Consum Pow 3¼s 65	110	110	110
5	Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1	Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
1	Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 rct	15½	15½	15½
1	Cuba RR 6s 46	17	17	17
1	Cuba R R 5s 52	18¾	18¾	18¾
5	Curtis Pub 3s 55	97⅞	97½	97½
19	Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	50⅜	48⅝	49
2	D&RG 4s 36	8¾	7¾	7¾
1	D&RG West 5s 55	1¾	1¾	1¾
12	D&RG W 5s 55 Asd	1¼	1¼	1¼
1	Det Ed 4s 65	109¾	109¾	109¾
3	Dow Chem 2¼s 50	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1	Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s 70	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1	El Paso&SW 5s 65	59¼	59¼	59¼
23	Erie rfg 5s 67	17½	17½	17¾
35	Erie rfg 5s 75	17¾	17½	17¾
9	Erie gen lien 4s 96	43	43	43
49	Erie cv 4s 53 A	37½	37½	37¾
25	Erie cv 4s 53 B	37¾	37¼	37¾
1	Erie Gene 6s 57	105½	105½	105½
2	Fed Lt&T 5s 42	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	7	7	7
11	Fla E Cst 4½s '59	65¾	65¾	65¾
15	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
18	Gen Stl Sast 5½s '49	87½	86¾	87
1	Goodrich 4¼s '56	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Gouv & Osweg 5s '42	99½	99½	99½
2	Gt Nor 5s '73	99½	99½	99½
1	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	90	90	90
6	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	90⅝	90	90
2	Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	107	107	107
17	Gt Nor 4s'46 G	103½	103⅛	103⅛
21	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	98¾	98½	98⅝
4	Gulf M & Ohio 5s '75	65½	65	65
13	Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	37½	37⅛	37⅛
23	Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Gulf St Util 3½s '69	110¼	110⅛	110⅛
3	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	27½	27½	27½
12	Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	47½	46¾	46¾
1	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
5	Ill Cen 4s '52	44	43¼	43¼
8	Ill Cen 4s '53	41¼	41	41
3	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	42	42	42
27	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	41¾	41	41⅛
6	Ill Cen 5s '55	50	50	50
1	Ill Cen StL 3½s '51	50	50	50
3	Ill Cen W Line 4s '51	61½	61	61
6	Ill Cen W Line 4s '51 rg	59	59	59
12	IC&CStL&NO 5s '63A	44½	43⅜	43⅜
5	IC&StL&NO 4½s '63	42	41	41
1	Ind Ill & Ia 4s '50	76½	76½	76½
5	Inland Stl 3s '61	105¾	105¾	105¾
5	Interlake Iron cv 4s'47	98	98	98
11	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	10½	9¾	9¾
4	Int Hydro El 6s '44	48¼	47¾	47¾
18	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	84	80¾	80¾
2	Int Paper 6s'56	102¼	102¼	102¼
2	Int Paper 5s '47	103¼	103⅛	103¼
11	Int Rys C A 5½s '72	78½	73¾	74½
10	Int T&T 4½s '52	36¾	36⅜	36⅜
32	Int T&T 5s '55	39⅜	38½	38½
1	James F&Clea 4s '59	53	53	53
7	KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	36½	36½	36½
1	KCFtS&Mem 4s 36 ct	34½	34¼	34½
28	K C South 5s 50	71	70¾	70¾
1	K C Term 4s 60	108¾	108¾	108¾
3	Kings CoElc&P 6s 97	166	166	166
12	Kings Co Lt 5s 54	107½	107½	107½
4	Koppers Co 4s 51	104½	104½	104½
1	Lac Gas 6s 42B	57	57	57
4	Lac Gas 5½s 53	59¾	59½	59½
3	Lac Gas 5s 42	92¾	92½	92½
1	Leh&N Eng 5s 65A	95	95	95
1	Leh&NY 4s 45	38½	38½	38½
2	Leh Val Coal 5s254 st	37¾	37¾	37¾
2	LehValHTerm5s 54	43½	43	43
1	Leh Val NY 4½s 50	44	44	44
5	Leh Val 1st 2003 st	21½	21	21½
2	Libby McN&L 4s 55	105	105	105
2	Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	97	97	97
9	Loews 3½s 46	104½	104½	104½
8	Long Isl rfg 4s 49	98	98	98
5	Long Isl rfg cv 4s 49 st	98¼	98¼	98¼
2	Lorillard Co 5s 51	127	127	127
9	Louisia&Ark 5s 69	85½	85½	85¼
13	Lou&N 5s 2003B	104	103⅞	103⅞
2	Lou&N 4½s 2003	99¼	99¼	99¼
2	Louis & N 4s 60 R	108	108	108
24	Lou&N 3½s 2003	90	89¾	89¾
7	L&N Pad & M 4s 46	106¾	106¾	106¾
3	Lou Gas & El 3½s 66	109¾	109¾	109¾
1	Maine Cen 4s '45	78½	78½	78½
2	Maine Cen 4½s '60	80½	80½	80½
25	McKeesRcks 5½s '50	104½	103¾	104½
4	Met Ed 4½s '68	111¼	111¼	111¼
5	Mich Cen 3½s '52	97½	97½	97½
6	Mich Con Gas 4s '63	103½	103	103¾
1	Mid&Nor cv 4½s '39	22	22	22
10	MilSpar&N'W 4s '47	17	16¾	16¾
3	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	8¾	8¾	8¾
Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
25	M&SL cn 5s '34 ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
6	MSP&SSMar 5½s '78	67¼	67¼	67¼
1	Mo-Ill 5s '59	84½	84½	84½
59	M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	14⅝	14	14
8	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	4½	3¾	3¾
5	M-K-T 4½s '78	13	13	13
21	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	27	26¼	26¼
5	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	13	13	13
6	Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
5	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	20	20	20
50	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	20½	19⅝	20
3	Mo Pac 5s '77 ct	19¾	19¾	19¾
9	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	21¼	21¼	21¼
32	Mo Pac 5s '80 H	21½	20¾	20¾
35	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	20½	19⅝	20
10	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10	Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s '38	83	83	83
1	Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	54½	54½	54½
3	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	104	104	104
10	Mor & Essex 5s '55	39½	39¼	39½
17	Mor & Essex 4½s '55	34½	34½	34½
4	Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	38½	38½	38½
11	NashCha&StL 4s '78	71½	71	71
18	Nat Dairy 3¼s '60	104	103¾	103⅞
2	Nat Distill 3½s '49	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
6	Natl Steel 3s '65	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
3	N Eng RR 4s '45	51	51	51
2	New Eng T&T 5s '52	127¼	127¼	127¼
5	N O Gt Nor 5s '83	72	72	72
1	N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
8	N Orl & NE 4½s '52	68	68	68
3	N Orl Term 4s '53	71½	71½	71½
3	NO Tex&M 5½s '54	39	38¾	38¾
1	NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s '65	108¾	108¾	108¾
10	NYC rfg 5s 2013	64	63½	63½
80	NYC 4½s 2013 A	59	57½	57¾
10	NYC 3¾s '48	91	91	91
7	NYC & HR 4s '42	100¾	100	100¼
9	NYC&HR 3½s '97	87½	86½	86½
8	NYC La Sh 3½s '98	67¼	67	67
3	NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	65	65	65
26	NYChi&StL 6s '41	91¼	91	91
3	NYChi&StL 4½s '74A	69	68½	68½
19	NYChi&StL 4½s '78	56	55¾	56
18	NY Ch&StL 4s '40	88⅜	87	87
3	NY Connect 3½s '65	99¼	99¼	99¼
1	NY Dock Co 4s '51	57	57	57
1	NY Edis 3½s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	NY Lack&W 4½s '73	55½	55½	55½
5	NY Lack&W 4s '73A	51	50	50
22	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	23½	22½	22½
15	NYNH&H 4½s '67	22½	21½	21½
5	NYNH&H 4s '47	20	20	20
1	NYNH&H 4s '55	21	21	21
1	NYNH&H 4s '56	20	20	20
1	NYNH&H 4s'57	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
4	NY O & W rfg 4s '92	5¾	5¼	5¼
4	NY Steam 3½s '63	106¼	106	106
1	N Y Trap Rock 4s '40	11¼	11¼	11¼
10	NY W&Bost 4½s '46	1	1	1
1	Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1	Norf Sou 5s'61 A	13¼	13¼	13¼
1	Norf Sou 5s'61 rgn ct	13¼	13¼	13¼
1	Nor Am W 4s'96	127	127	127
2	Nor Am Co 3¾s'54	104½	104¼	104½
52	Nor Pac 6s 2047	65⅞	64⅜	64⅜
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	58	58	58
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	58¾	58⅜	58⅜
1	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	54¼	54¼	54¼
48	Nor Pac 4s'97	78¾	78½	78½
14	Nor Pac 3s 2047	43¼	43	43
3	Nor Sta Pow 3½s'87	109¼	109¼	109¼
1	North Sta Pow 3½s'64	110¼	110¼	110¼
5	Ohio Ed 4s'65	107	106¾	107
3	Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	110	109¾	109¾
2	Oklahma G&E 3¾s'66	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	Or-Wash R&N 4s'61	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	Otis Steel 4½s'62 A	87¼	87¼	87¼
1	Pac Gas&El 3½s'66	109¼	109¼	109¼
20	Pac G&E 3¾s'61	110⅝	110⅜	110⅜
5	Pac Gas&El 4s'64	111¾	111¾	111¾
15	Para Pict 5½s'47	96½	96½	96½
17	Pen Co 4s 63	105¼	105	105
6	Pen Oh&Det 4½s'77	103½	103½	103½
2	Pen P & Lt 3½s 69	108¼	108¼	108¼
2	Pen RR gen 4½s 65	115½	115½	115½
7	Pen R R cn 4½s 60	122	121⅝	121⅝
35	Pen RR gen 4½s 65	107⅝	107½	107½
11	Pen RR 4½s deb 70	93¼	92¼	92¼
20	Pen RR gen 4½s'81	104	103⅞	103⅞
6	Pen RR 4s 48	112¼	112¼	112¼
7	Pen RR 3¾s 70	97	96¼	97
59	Pen RR 3¼s 52	89¼	88¾	88¾
2	Peoria & E 1st 4s 60	50½	50½	50½
11	Pere Marq 5s 56	75¾	75⅝	75⅝
4	Pere Marq 4½s 56	66⅝	66	66
1	Pere Marq 4s 56	66½	66½	66½
8	Phila Co 5s 67	107	107	107
4	Phil Elec 4¼s 67	110	110	110
15	Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	4¼	4¼	4¼
1	Ph Read C&I 5s 73	17½	17½	17½
5	Philippine Ry 4s 37 ct	4¼	4¼	4¼
5	PCC & SL 5s 70 A	112	112	112
1	PCC & SL 4½s 77	104½	104½	104½
16	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	82½	81½	81½
1	Portsmouth G 5s '51	94¼	94¼	94¼
7	PubSvc No Ill 3½s '68	109	108⅞	108⅞
17	Readg 4½s '97 A	80½	79⅝	79⅝
7	Readg 4½s '97 B	80	79½	79½
3	Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	66¼	66¼	66¼
5	Republic Steel 5½s'54	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
43	Republic Steel 4½s'61	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
25	Republic Steel 4½s'56	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	Rich Fr&Pot 4s '52	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝

Commerce and Finance

RFC Funds Ready to Aid Purchases of British Property in U. S.

Business and Industry

Canadian Bank Analyzes War Finance Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Contrary to a widespread impression, the Nazis have not financed their war machinery through any new or magical method, G. F. Towers, Governor of the Bank of Canada, declared in a memorandum attached to his annual report to the Minister of Finance.

"The truth is," Mr. Towers pointed out, "that German monetary policy has not been unusual. It has been simply an easy money policy of the sort which has been followed in many countries during the past decade."

While the Nazis have not resorted to issuing new money on an exaggerated scale in their own country, he continued, they have, in the occupied territories, used the printing press deliberately as a means of plundering those areas.

"Instead of seizing goods the Germans simply bought them, paying with newly printed notes, and the people were robbed of purchasing power by soaring prices. This refined method of looting tends to hide the Nazis' responsibility for resulting scarcities, and bears most heavily on sections of the population least able to endure it, thus helping to disrupt the economy and destroy the unity of the conquered people."

Unfair in Past

Discussing the proposed changes in Canada's wartime monetary policy which, he said, boiled down for the most part to a recommendation that the war be financed by the creation and use of new money, on a far greater scale than any which has so far been seriously considered in Canada, Mr. Towers stated "the only conclusion we can draw from a careful analysis of past experience with this policy is that it represents a grossly inefficient and unfair method of distributing the real burdens of war—one which weakens the ability of a nation to wage war successfully, as well as to recover afterwards."

In order to make this conclusion more convincing through a test against war financing methods in use today, he prepared, he said, a memorandum on the methods which Germany has actually used to finance her military efforts.

Mr. Towers' findings showed that the Germans have financed their effort mainly by heavy taxation, backed up by loans from the public which are almost as compulsory as taxes.

"Judging by the policies which they have pursued," he said, "the Nazis early recognized that total war was physically impossible without very heavy sacrifices upon the part of the people. They did not attempt to conceal their fact from their people, or suggest that the sacrifices could be avoided by monetary manipulation. Instead, in their financial measures, they concentrated upon the real problem of planning and organizing the distribution of the burden."

Government Holdings Rise

Mr. Towers' report showed that the Bank of Canada's holdings of Dominion and Provincial Government securities on Dec. 31, 1940, amounted to $575,763,162, an increase of $343,990,604 for the year.

Notes in circulation at the end of December last year totaled $359,949,121. Deposits as of Dec. 31, 1940, totaled $240,679,439.

The net profit from operations in 1940, after providing for contingencies and reserves, was $4,044,460. Dividend requirements on the $5,000,000 of capital stock were $225,000.

In May last, the Canadian Government inaugurated a War Savings campaign which calls for regular and systematic savings from current earnings. War Savings Certificates, available in denominations of $5, $10, $25, $50, $100, and $500, are now being issued on the average of around $15,000 daily, the report stated.

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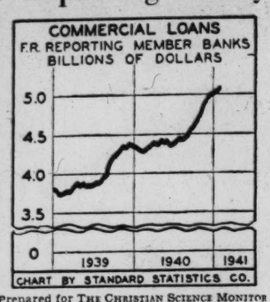


Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Commercial loans have been expanding steadily for a number of months, reflecting the greater need of funds because of the war boom. During the past month, average weekly commercial loans exceeded five billion dollars.

Refinancing Program Of Georgia Power Totals $101,271,000

ATLANTA (AP)—Georgia Power Co., a subsidiary of Commonwealth & Southern Corp., has announced a hundred million-dollar refinancing program to reduce bonded debt and lower its interest charges.

The Georgia Public Service Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission have been asked to approve the plan.

P. S. Arkwright, President, said the company planned to call in $80,935,000 of first and refunding mortgage bonds now publicly held at the call price of 104 1-6, acquire $34,231,000 worth of bonds held by Commonwealth & Southern and call for redemption of all other bonds of other issues.

The company proposes to replace these bonds with an issue of $101,271,000 of 3½ per cent bonds maturing in 30 years. It also plans to borrow $13,500,000 at 2½ per cent interest from a group of New York Banks, the principal to be repaid in semi-annual installments over eight years.

In addition, the company is to receive $14,337,319 cash from Commonwealth & Southern. No bonds will be issued against this, but Commonwealth will be given an increased equity in the common stock of the power company.

The New York bank loans are to be made by Chase National $5,000,000; Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company, $1,000,000; Bankers Trust Company, $2,000,000; National City, $3,000,000 and First National $2,500,000.

New England Mutual Business Past Year Highest in History

George Willard Smith, President of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company reports assets and insurance protection of policyholders increased during 1940 to the highest points in its century of experience.

In the 11-year period since 1929, Mr. Smith continued, company insurance in force has increased 33 per cent to $1,607,000,000, while assets have more than doubled.

Assets, which now total $502,000,000, increased $33,000,000 in 1940. Surplus funds stand at $21,314,000, of which $4,000,000 has been set apart as a Special Real Estate and Mortgage Fund. Surplus funds are exclusive of $8,500,000 appropriated for dividends to policyholders in 1941.

Thirty thousand seven hundred and two new policies, totaling $14,89,000 of insurance, were issued in 1940, while 2,257 annuity contracts were purchased.

Insurance terminated was nearly the lowest, in relation to insurance in force, in the company's history. Surrenders decreased 11 per cent from 1939; lapses were 8 per cent lower, and reductions in continued policies were 11 per cent less. Due to the most favorable mortality experience in 20 years, death claims amounted to 7 per cent less than in 1939. Endowments paid, meanwhile, increased 6.6 per cent.

Interesting trends are reflected in the wide diversification of the company's investments. United States Government Bonds form 18.5 per cent of total assets, compared with 10.8 per cent five years ago; railroad bonds, 12.8 per cent compared with 16 per cent in 1935; public utility bonds, 22.1 per cent in 1940, compared with 12.8 per cent in 1935; mortgage loans formed 8 per cent, a reduction from 13.9 per cent five years ago. Policy loans were 8.9 per cent, compared with 16.2 per cent in 1935.

RFC to Help Buy British Assets in U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, offered to help finance American buying of Britain's $900,000,000 worth of direct investments in the United States.

"I see no reason why we shouldn't lend money to American investors to buy American investments," Mr. Jones told a press conference, explaining, however, that such loans could not be made to individuals.

Great Britain sent Sir Edward Peacock here recently to begin the sale of these properties to raise money for war materials ordered before the British-Aid Bill was placed before Congress.

No Loans to Individuals

These investments, separate from well-known market securities also being sold by the British, include full ownership of some large industrial corporations, as well as real estate and other miscellaneous properties in this country.

Mr. Jones said that no investors had approached him yet for such loans. He explained that large advances to buy the British investments could not be made to individuals, but only to qualified borrowers, implying that investment trusts and other large financial institutions were meant.

Mr. Jones said the loans could be made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which he said now has $1,183,000,000 of defense allocations outstanding. These allocations included commitments for the purchase of strategic materials, the construction of defense factories, and for similar purposes.

Material purchases, Mr. Jones said, so far total 111,000 tons of rubber, 93,000 tons of tin, 200,000 tons of copper, and 34,000 tons of tungsten, not counting an additional $10,000,000 worth of tungsten recently purchased from China.

The recent tungsten purchase from China, he explained, was in connection with the latest $50,000,000 Export-Import Bank credit to that nation.

Metals From China

The United States, Mr. Jones said, bought $60,000,000 worth of metals from China, and agreed to advance $50,000,000 of the purchase price in advance of delivery. China already has received $25,000,000 of this sum. The metals were $40,000,000 worth of tin, $10,000,000 of antimony and the $10,000,000 of tungsten.

In that connection, Mr. Jones noted that since its organization about seven years ago, the bank has authorized $66,000,000 worth of loans and disbursed $240,000,000 of the loans, and $83,000,000 have been repaid. This left the bank with $156,000,000 owed to it and $428,000,000 of unused borrowing power.

Mr. Jones said the bank had suffered no losses, and told reporters loans to Spain and Poland had not been charged off. Both countries, he said, are meeting payments on loans made before the war. The refugee Polish Government in London authorized payments from Polish money in the United States.

U. S. Awards More Defense Contracts

WASHINGTON (AP) — The War Department has awarded an $18,040,429 contract to the General Electric Company of Schenectady, N. Y., for airplane superchargers.

Other contracts announced by the department included:

Bendix Aviation Corporation, pioneer instrument division, Bendix, N. J., indicator and tube assemblies, $3,186,315.

Kellsman instrument division of the Square D Company, Elmhurst, N. Y., tachometer indicators and generators $764,318; indicators and tube assemblies, $645,005; altometer assemblies, $2,745,985.

Bendix Aviation Corporation, pioneer instrument division, Bendix, N. J., drift meters, $1,942,560.

Autocar Company, Ardmore, Pa., tractor-trucks and chassis, $1,248,863.

T. W. Cunningham, Inc., Winchester, Mass., housing and facilities at airbase at Bangor, Maine, $1,011,709.

Western Electric Company, New York City, microphones, $824,967.

U. S. Rubber Company, New York City, cable assemblies with reels, $810,209.

Letourneau Company of Georgia, Toccoa, Ga., artillery ammunition, $1,190,000.

The Thompson Aircrafts Products Co., Cleveland, Ohio, received a $11,198,472 contract for land, building, machinery and equipment to manufacture parts for both planes and engines. The company was described as a subsidiary of Thompson Products, Inc., Cleveland.

The Sperry-Gyroscope Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., was given a $3,025,000 contract for machinery and equipment to manufacture technical instruments, and the Murray Corporation of America, Detroit, a $1,952,474 contract for machinery and equipment for manufacture of airplane wing assemblies for Douglas Aircraft, Inc.

Four concerns received contracts for machinery and equipment, land or buildings to manufacture parts for the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, which manufactures engines for army and navy planes. They were:

Hudson Motor Car Co., Detroit, $939,313; Eaton Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, $854,335; Graham-Paige Motors Corporation, Dearborn, Mich., $1,803,280; and the N. A. Woodworth Co., Ferndale, Mich., $738,944.

New Taxes Hit Individuals In Middle Income Brackets

Article 4

WASHINGTON (AP) — The man who is a little hazy about the new income tax law hasn't anything to be ashamed of. Many tax experts are in the same fix.

One of them—an advisor for a corporation—dropped in a few days ago to see John L. Sullivan, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and asked why the Government did not step up the income tax a little more.

"Most people would be glad to pay a little more than the new law calls for," he said. "I figure that I could pay a hundred or so dollars more than I paid last year."

"Have you read the new law?" asked Mr. Sullivan who has penchant for directness.

"Yes."

"How much did you pay last year?"

The man told him. Mr. Sullivan did some quick calculating.

"Can you afford to pay, say, $600 more than you did last year?"

The man shook his head. "That would be pretty stiff," he said.

"Then you'd better start figuring," Mr. Sullivan told him. "That's about what you will have to pay."

The fact that the law reached down to the income groups earning $800, if single, of $2,000, if married, was fairly spectacular but that was not the revenue-producing change made by the 1940 tax law. The Treasury expects to get 800 million more in individual and corporation income taxes this year than it did last. Of this, 330 millions will come from individual taxes.

Surtax Changes

But three of every five who file returns in the low income group will pay no taxes. The two million who do pay will turn in an average of about seven dollars each. For the 14 millions here, the Treasury figures to get 64 millions from the new tax pressure on the upper levels of the normal tax payers and 177 millions from surtax changes. The rest will come from the business pick-up which has lifted incomes.

Up the line a little, along the lower fringes of the old income tax groups, the Treasury expects to find more deductions than it had last year. Those who paid a little tax rather than bother about figuring out deductions for charities, state and admission taxes, disasters, bad debts or thefts will hunt them up under the stiffer tax schedule. Here, too, the 10 per cent earned income tax deduction amounts to considerable.

But when the income climbs up toward the surtax levels, there are no more deductions to hide behind: they have all been worn threadbare. Not more than $14,000 of income is considered as earned and after a man gets well into the surtax field the upper stacks of his income lose this shield.

Thus, the man who has from $3,000 to $4,000 of taxable income will get a fairly straight lift in his taxes from the $500 exemption cut. The first $2,000 of taxable income that he has above the $4,000 draws a 4 per cent surtax, plus the 4 per cent normal.

Comparison Shown

From this point, the tax steps up swiftly from the 1939 levels. The biggest increase hits those persons with between $20,000 and $68,000 of income on which to pay surtax. At around the $50,000 level, they have as much as a 13 per cent tax increase over last year. In the income stratosphere, between $100,000 and $5,000,000-plus, there was no change. Already the Government was taking from 62 to 79 per cent of all income above those notches.

A comparison of the tax married persons without children would have paid during the World War, under the 1939 and 1940 acts and under the British income taxes shows:

Taxable Income	Wld War Peak	1939	1940	British
1,200	0	0	0	$80
2,000	0	0	0	246
2,500	30	0	11	400
4,000	120	44	70	872
8,000	803	248	318	2,246
200,000	101,030	95,344	112,199	153,089

All income tax comparisons with Great Britain, however, should take into account the fact that in better than two thirds of the states of he United States there is an income tax of varying size to be added to the federal tax before the amounts are comparable. The British income tax is paid to the central Government and is not duplicated locally. Even after that fact is allowed for, the British tax stands well above any combination of state and federal income taxes that can be mustered, particularly in the lower and middle levels.

On the corporation side of the income picture, the laws of last year applied two new layers of taxes. The June tax law raised the rates on corporation earnings of less than $25,000 a year from a scale of 12½ to 16 per cent to one of 14.85 to 18.7 per cent.

The same law lifted the tax on corporation earnings of more than $25,000 a year from 18 per cent to 20.9 per cent. A month or so later, the excess profits law elevated it to 24 per cent. The British tax is 42½ per cent. Up the line in both countries, the excess profits tax picks up extra earnings. In America, it takes part of them; in Great Britain, all.

Neither business nor the seasoned taxpayer will do any different this year than usual. They will follow the usual process of filling out their returns and getting them in by March 15 in the case of individual taxes. Many of them will visit their bank or the collector's office to have Government tax experts help them fill out the blanks. Even in the Internal Revenue Bureau, many employees go down to get this free aid in filling out their returns. Most members of Congress do likewise.

The experts who give this help are deputies of the bureau who study tax regulations continually in schools and through correspondence courses. During the rest of the year, they are tracking down non-filers and checking the returns that are filed. They brought in 96 millions of taxes of one kind or another last year.

Checked for Errors

All of the returns are checked for errors and given a thorough going over if anything seems out of order. Like the one in New York in which a man deducted so much amusement tax that the auditor, after a liberal calculation in favor of the taxpayer, figured that if the man had used that many tickets, he would have had to spend every hour of every day of the year in a theater.

Businesses are required to report to the bureau the amounts they have paid employees during the preceding year. The names on these lists are passed along to the proper offices so that these salaries may be checked against the returns. If a taxable salary shows up and no return comes in, the bureau finds out why.

The bureau has broad powers to tie up a man's property legally for non-payment of taxes, but it closes up as few businesses as possible on the theory that when it closes a business it loses a taxpayer. It can be human, too.

Tomorrow: Miscellaneous and Excise Taxes

Your Income Tax

No 16

Capital Gains and Losses

The term "capital assets" is defined as the property held by the taxpayer (whether or not connected with his trade or business), but does not include stock in trade of the taxpayer or property of a kind which would properly be included in the inventory of the taxpayer if on hand at the close of the taxable year, or property held by the taxpayer primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of his trade or business, or property, used in the trade or business, of a character which is subject to the allowance for depreciation.

Capital gains and losses are classified as "short-term" (applicable to capital assets held for 18 months or less) and "long-term" (applicable to capital assets held for more than 18 months). Such gains and losses are taken into consideration in the percentages shown on the return, based upon the period of time during which the assets were held.

Short-term capital losses are allowable only to the extent of short-term capital gains. However, any net short-term capital loss (not in excess of the net income for the taxable year) may be carried over to the succeeding year and applied against the short-term capital gains not already offset by short-term capital losses in such year. The carryover is restricted to one year.

In the case of a net long-term capital gain or loss, an alternative tax is imposed with respect to a gain if such tax is less than the normal tax and surtax on net income, and in the event of a loss, such alternative tax is imposed if greater than the normal tax and surtax on net income. Where a taxpayer derives a net long-term capital gain and computes his tax under section 117 (c) (1), relating to alternative taxes, the base for determining the 15-per-cent limitation on the charitable contributions deduction provided by section 23 (o) and the earned income credit provided by section 25 (a) (3) is "net income."

Where a taxpayer sustains a net long-term capital loss and computes his tax under section 117 (c) (2), the base for determining the charitable contributions deduction is "ordinary net income," that is "net income" plus the amount of the net long-term capital loss, and the base for determining the earned income credit is "ordinary net income" as adjusted for the charitable contributions deduction.

U. S. Reorganizing Agency For Army Land Purchases

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department has reorganized the agency in charge of vast Army land purchases under the arms program. Some of the purchases have been involved in controversy over prices and fees.

John J. O'Brien, St. Paul, was transferred from the Justice Department to head the real estate branch of the construction division in the Quartermaster General's office.

Colonel R. D. Valliant was shifted to a new general service division described officially as a "trouble shooting" agency.

The Quartermaster Office, in direct charge of construction of camps and munitions plants costing more than $1,200,000,000, was reorganized earlier when Lieut.-Col. Brehon B. Somervell of the Engineers Corps was given charge of lagging work on new training camps.

Senate Group Approves Jump In Debt Limit

WASHINGTON (AP)—A $16,000,000,000 increase in the federal debt limit—to pay huge costs of national defense and, presumably, British Aid—was approved with speed by a Senate finance subcommittee.

Secretary Henry Morgenthau and other Treasury officials at the hearing joined Senators in forecasting "greatly increased taxation" and Senator Prentiss Brown (D) of Michigan proposed a 3 per cent "general federal sales tax."

Aid-Cost Unknown

Mr. Morgenthau, under a crossfire of questions from Senators Harry Byrd (D), Virginia; Bennett Clark (D), Missouri, and Josiah Bailey (D) North Carolina, said it was impossible to estimate how much aid to England would eventually cost, or how high the Federal debt could rise without danger of economic collapse.

The Secretary said the debt increase to $65,000,000,000 would be sufficient to pay for defense costs and British aid through the next fiscal year, but that he could not estimate beyond that. He said the Treasury hoped to meet two-thirds of expenditures during the next fiscal year through increased taxation but did not explain what taxes would be increased.

The slow-spoken cabinet official assured critics of the vast deficits rolled up by the administration, that he saw "no insurmountable hurdles" in the immediate future.

"If I feel that Congress is taking any step that might lead to collapse and I feel I can't handle it, I've always got an apple orchard I can go home to," he told Senator Byrd with dry humor.

Senator Brown, chairman of the subcommittee, said it wrote two "minor amendments" into the bill already passed by the House to facilitate sale of small denomination securities through postoffices.

Senator Brown predicted approval of the debt increase by the full committee with possible Senate action Friday. When the bill clears the Senate it must go back to the House for consideration of the minor changes.

Higher Debt Limit

Mr. Morgenthau explained that the bill would raise the present debt limit of $45,000,000,000 plus $4,000,000,000 earmarked for national defense. He said it also would permit federal taxation of the income from long-term securities issued in the future and would give the Treasury flexible powers in borrowing the billions expected to be needed.

He assured Senator Clark that no "high pressure salesmanship" was planned in sellinf government securities. The Senator complained this had been done during "Liberty Loan Drives" of the World War, that small investors then were forced to sell $100 bonds for as low as $82, and that bankers later forced the price up above $100.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—The Federal debt climbed past $46,000,000,000 today while Congress considered raising its legal ceiling.

The Treasury said its obligations totaled $46,003,095,498, or within $3,000,000,000 of the present limit. The debt has risen $3,035,564,460 in the last seven months.

So far this fiscal year, expenditures have totaled $6,739,715,092, receipts $3,458,530,197 creating a deficit of $3,281,184,895.

Farm Price Rise Sharpest Since '39

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that farm prices advanced three points between mid-December and mid-January to 104 per cent of the 1910-14 average.

This rise was said to have been the sharpest since a 10-point increase in September, 1939. A 17-point advance in meat animal prices led the way, with prices of hogs increasing 30 per cent.

The mid-January general level of agricultural prices, however, was only five points higher than a year earlier. The department said lower prices for grains, cotton and truck crops tended to offset sharply higher prices for meat animals, a substantial increase in food prices, moderately higher prices for chickens and eggs and a minor increase in dairy product prices.

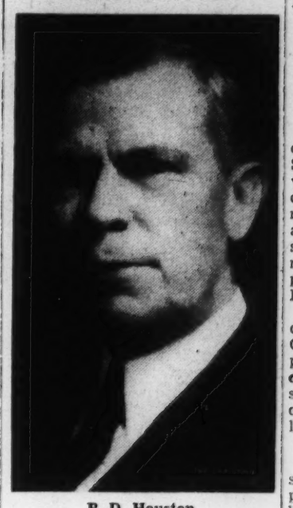
The department said, however, that although farm prices averaged above those of the 1910-14 period, they fell short by 19 per cent of buying as much non-farm goods and services as in the 1910-14 period.

Bankers' Acceptances Continue Rise in January

NEW YORK (AP)—Bankers' dollar acceptances throughout the nation increased to $212,777,000 in January the fourth consecutive gain and the largest total since last May, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported. While the amount was $4,118,000 above the preceding month, it was $16,453,000 below a year ago.

Principal increases occurred in the Boston and New York districts and were due chiefly to expansion in bankers' bills issued to finance imports. Bills issued to finance domestic shipments showed a small gain while export financing by this method was a trifle lower.

Warns Business



P. D. Houston
President of the American Bankers Association

Business 'On Spot' In Defense Plan, Declares Houston

CHICAGO (AP)—Business must do its utmost to facilitate the progress of the rearmament program and thus meet "the challenge of defense," P. D. Houston, of Nashville, President of the American Bankers Association, said.

"Any failure will be promptly blamed on business by the alibi boys," he asserted in his prepared address to the American Warehousemen's Association.

"It is our duty so to act and perform that delays may be minimized and the least opportunity be given for the extension of the government's powers over business under the guise of getting action."

Rearmament, plus aid to Britain, "will work many distortions on our economy," adding greatly to the tax burden, increasing the national debt, intensifying deficit financing by the government, and making heavy demands on productive capacity, Mr. Houston said.

The Nashville banker said there were many persons who advocate government ownership or control of the means of production and many who believe that "the only way to meet totalitarianism is by going totalitarian temporarily."

"They assume that you can toss liberty away and recover it at will," he went on. "But compulsion is a weaker force than the enthusiastic effort of a free people.

"I believe that when the American people really get under way the American production system will outdo anything the Germans have been able to do with all their industrial genius and all their forced labor."

G. M.'s January Sales to Dealers Largest on Record

NEW YORK (AP)—The rush to stock dealers against possible defense delays gave General Motors Corp. in January one of the best monthly sales records in its history, figures made public showed.

Sales to dealers in the United States were 218,578 cars and trucks, highest month ever recorded. The previous peak was 216,606, in March, 1937. In January, 1939, the total was 164,925, and in December 1940 it was 204,473.

Factory sales in the United States and Canada, including exports, were the best for January on record, totaling 235,422 units. The previous January top was last year 181,088. Only one other month in the corporation's history, March, 1937, exceeded January's figure. Then sales were 244,230.

Since the problem of the industry has been mainly to supply dealers, consumer sales were not of record proportions. The January total of 168,168 compared with 120,809 a year previous, and 174,610 in December.

Apparel Buyers Increase Dollar Purchases Over '40

CHICAGO (AP)—Apparel buyers boosted dollar volume business from 12 to 15 per cent over 1940 at the All-American Apparel Market, Percy Wilson, managing director of the Merchandise Mart, reported.

He attributed the rise to the purchase of higher quality goods.

The two-week market closed last Saturday, with attendance records 12.2 per cent above any previous February show. Mr. Wilson said the market proved the ability of American designers and manufacturers to produce original ideas without the help of European houses.

America's custom of living, he reported, governed many of the new apparel trends. Army, Navy and western influences were strongly felt, he said.

The mart's china, glass, pottery and gift show had another week to run, and Mr. Wilson disclosed that buyer attendance was up 33.2 per cent over the same period last year.

First 1941 Montana Wool Sale

RED LODGE, Mont. (AP)—The first wool sale of 1941 in Montana brought 35½ cents a pound to the Carbon County Woolgrowers' Association, whose clip of 287,000 pounds was purchased by Draper & Company of Boston. E. M. Draper, Red Lodge rancher who reported the sale Wednesday, said the price was the highest the association had received in 10 years.

Hull Studies New S. A. Pact Possibilities

WASHINGTON (AP)—With an eye on future trade, Secretary of State Cordell Hull is taking advantage of abnormal conditions created by the disruption of normal trade between Latin America and Europe to push forward studies and talks designed ultimately to facilitate reciprocal trade pacts with five or more American Republics.

To keep abreast of all commercial developments in South and Central America the State Department, it was learned, is conducting systematic and cumulative surveys of trade and economic conditions in all 20 American republics.

Three Favored

Mexico, Peru and Chile were said to present the most favorable possibilities for trade pacts on the basis of studies to date, and preliminary explorations indicate mutually beneficial pacts might be negotiated with Paraguay, Bolivia and the Dominican Republic.

No actual negotiations are under way, however.

(The United States has already signed reciprocal trade agreements with 11 American republics—Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Venezuela.)

Exports from the United States to the other American republics increased from $569,000,000 in 1939 to $727,000,000 in 1940.

Without attempting to claim all of the credit for that increase State Department officials emphasized that trade with the eleven trade pact countries had increased to a greater extent than with the non-pact nations.

The State Department's surveys of trade in all 20 American republics have these objectives:

Expansion of old markets and creation of new ones for American products, filling the demands which the industries of warring Europe cannot meet; and development of new and increased sources of raw materials that would be valuable to the U. S. defense program and at the same time free this country from dependence on more distant continents for such strategic materials.

Would Strengthen Economy

If these two objectives can be attained, officials believe, the economy of all the hemisphere nations would be strengthened by a better balanced, mutually profitable exchange of trade.

Besides encouraging prospects with Mexico and Chile, exploratory investigations also indicate, officials said, that Peru, Paraguay, Bolivia and the Dominican Republic present mutually desirable trade pact possibilities.

Several attempts to negotiate an agreement with Argentina have failed, partly because of Argentina's special trade arrangements with European countries, and partly because its major agricultural exports compete with American products. Since Uruguay's economy closely resembles Argentina's, trade talks with that nation also have failed to produce any results.

Officials said, however, that while there appeared to be no immediate prospect of an Argentine-American trade pact, general talks were continuing from time to time and a future agreement was still a "live" subject.

Record Ontario Gold Production

TORONTO (Canadian Press)—Ontario gold production valued at $122,232,970 in 1940 was a record, the Ontario Department of Mines reported.

A new monthly record, $10,511,958, was established in December.

Production in 1940 was an increase of 11.52 per cent over 1939, the previous record year. Final figures for 1939 showed production of 3,008,894 ounces of gold and 696,673 ounces of silver valued at $109,605,813 from 10,723,129 tons of ore milled. In 1940, 3,168,623 ounces of gold and 577,864 ounces of silver, valued at $122,232,970, were produced from 11,687,412 tons of ore milled.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG women to take the 3-year Nurses' Training course in a California institution after preliminary service in the Housekeeping or Steward's departments. Box S-14, Suite 813, 625 Market Street, San Francisco, California.

ROOMS TO LET

PALM BEACH, FLORIDA — Beautifully furnished rooms in fine private home; quiet residential section; near ocean and many fine restaurants. P. O. Box 401.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER OPPORTUNITY SHOP
112 Boston Post Road Mamaroneck, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET

N. Y. C., CENTRAL PARK WEST 85 (86th St.)—Attractive penthouse, living room, bedroom, small kitchen, ample terrace facing park; $1900. Brett, Weckhoff, Potter, Hamilton, Inc., Tr. 5-6900. ALLISON

BEDDING

MARKS BEDDING CO.
MATTRESSES, BOX SPRINGS, PILLOWS MADE OVER AND STERILIZED
431 Amsterdam Ave. (90th), N. Y. C. TR. 7-8198

SUPREME BEDDING CO.—Mattresses, box springs, pillows remade and made to order. 170 Amsterdam Ave., N. Y. C. TRafalgar 4-0880

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

(Continued.)

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

NEW WORK AND ALTERATIONS
For Industrial Business or Residential
Consultation and Advice Without Obligations
EMANUEL V. WILDMAN
PE. 6-7382 33 West 42nd, New York City

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED MILLINER, good position, steady work. Call Wellesley 1028-R (Mass.).

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
ATTRACTIVE home, large veranda; room, board; loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 8929.

ROCKVILLE CENTER, L. I., N. Y.—Harmonious home for rest, study, with loving attention if needed; competent helpers; established 8 years. Mrs. Myers, 61 Lincoln Ave.

HOUSES FOR SALE

HOUSE for sale, Mystic, Conn.; 10 rooms, 2 baths; garage; garden; fine location. Box G-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF BUILDING—PADDED VANS
Individual rooms for each account
ATLAS STORAGE COMPANY, INC.
67th St., Cor. Columbus Ave., N. Y. C.
Trs. 7-6000

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
663 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

PAYING GUESTS

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Attractive, comfortable home for 3 business women; convenient transportation; breakfast, dinner served; references exchanged. 70-32 110th St., MILLER.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands; perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE 1352 6th Avenue (58th), New York.

PIANO TUNING

EXCELLENT concert tuning and repairing, moderate charges; all work guaranteed. DICK SEBOUR, 41 W. 125th, N. Y. C. LEhigh 4-1852

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate—Sales—Rentals
Insurance, All Branches
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
2374 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937
30 Years in Flatbush

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin St. BOulevard 8-7030

OWNER wishes to dispose of art and chinaware business; for sale, business premises and modern home, 5 acres beautiful, landscaped grounds; located on Route 17, north of Brunswick, Ga.; includes pottery studio with 3 oil-burning kilns. For information write Box 868, Brunswick, Ga.

WELL-KNOWN restaurant for sale, fully equipped, choice location, Conn. seashore; suitable for private house. Box G-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 2025 E. 29 St., Bet. Ave. T and U—Attractive 2-room apartment; heat, gas, electricity; $32.00; adults. AMES.

N. Y. C., 495 West End Ave. (4-N)—Sunny, attractive studios; bath; river view; kitchen privileges; double, single. SU 7-7625.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

LEGAL secretary, experienced all branches; possesses initiative, speed, alertness. Phone Miss Krumm, NA. 8-5177 after 7 p. m., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

MUSIC COMPOSED, ARRANGED, DICTATION, etc. Sacred-Classical-Popular. PIANO INSTRUCTION—Beginners or advanced. Hollander, 46 W. 83rd St., N. Y. C. TRA. 4-4243.

TYPEWRITERS

Underwood—Remington—Royal—Corona—Smith
CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
Sold, Repaired, Rented and Serviced
PORTABLE AGENTS
5 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col. 5-4550

UPHOLSTERERS

GASSER BROS., 43-42 40 St., Long Island City, N. Y.—Upholstering, interior decorating, draperies, slip covers, mattresses, Stillwell 4-0147.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

A HIGH CASH PRICE PAID
FOR WORN FUR COATS. I. M. FUR CO.
1 W. 24th, near 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Wis. 7-7969

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 6-2560 Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Save $40 on the big new "G E" Refrigerator
REGULARLY $194.75 **$154.75**
Six Cubic Foot Size, All White
HOWLAND'S

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
CORNER BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN
Savings Accounts Travelers' Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes Christmas Clubs
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you

Henry C. Reid and Son
Registered Jewelers
American Gem Society
BROAD STREET
NEAR FAIRFIELD AVENUE

DODGE-PLYMOUTH
Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
The Blue Ribbon Garage
INCORPORATED
283 Fairfield Ave.
F. C. Chase—Sales Manager

NEW 1941 PATTERNS
WALL PAPERS
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
1009 Broad Street Dial 6-0113

DOLLAR DAYS
Friday and Saturday at
READ'S

MEIGS
Saturday is the Last Day of our
FINAL CLEARANCE SALE!

DOYLE'S BAKESHOP
Delicious Bread
White—Whole Wheat—Rye—Nut
Green Apple Pie
Sponge and Angel Cakes
876 Wood Avenue Dial 5-1185

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187, Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday, Wednesday, 9 to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Tel. 4000 Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Cohen Bros.
Fine Groceries and Fruits
Prime Meats, Selected Poultry and Sea Food
145 to 149 GREENWICH AVENUE

Automatic Gas Hot Water Heaters
The GREENWICH GAS COMPANY

PONTIAC SALES AND SERVICE
New Model
Now on display
GREENWICH CAB COMPANY
TEL. 2800 OPP. RAILROAD STATION

Kepple & Kepple
Haberdashers to Gentlemen
277 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 402

FINCH'S PHARMACIES
Two Stores for Your Convenience
The only authorized agents for
Elizabeth Arden
Toilet Preparations
in Greenwich
34 East Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave.

THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
A complete line of electrical appliances
Repairing and Contracting
262 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 532

W. D. WEBB INC.
Diamonds—Watches
Clocks and Jewelry
117 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 124

Special Low Prices on Skates and Skis
25% off
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

Roberts
FINE FURNITURE
Interior Styling
124 Greenwich Avenue

PICKWICK THEATRE
GREENWICH 3760
February 13-14—KIT CARSON, Jon Hall, Lynn Bari; LADDIE, Tim Holt, Virginia Gilmore. 15-18—SANTA FE TRAIL, Raymond Massey, Errol Flynn, Olivia de Havilland; GOLDEN FLEECING, Lew Ayres, Rita Johnson. 19-21—HERE COMES THE NAVY, James Cagney, Pat O'Brien, Gloria Stuart; PLAY GIRL, Kay Francis, James Ellison. Friday, February 21st, Picture Performance Matinee only. Evening, recital by GIOVANNI MARTINELLI, 8:30 P. M.

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3610 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Immaculate Cleanliness for Your Protection"
Budget Beauty Salon
First 4 Days of the Week Only:
Shampoo and Finger Wave 50c
Permanent Waves $3.75 and up
ROOMS 43-44 at 902 Main Street
SAGE-ALLEN BLDG. Phone 6-3281

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

Delicatessen
The finest salads and table luxuries
TEL. 32-3976
CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave. W. Hartford Center
Home-made Doughnuts Fresh Daily

Chocolate Eclairs
5¢ each *Custard Filled*
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
539 MAIN STREET 536 ASYLUM STREET

MIDDLETOWN

Cleaning Dyeing
Pressing Altering
Repairing Relining
EMPIRE
Dyeing & Cleaning Co. Inc.
Middletown, Conn.
Phone 2860

THE MIDDLETOWN COAL COMPANY
Coal-Coke-Wood-Oil
ELECTRIC FURNACE MAN COAL STOKER
GILBARCO OIL BURNERS
319 Main Street Middletown, Conn.

CONROY'S
FANCY GROCERIES and DELICATESSEN
It's a pleasure to serve Monitor readers
364 Main Street Telephone 3389

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at
Raphael's
Your Gift Shop
301 Main Street New Britain

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 8-2218 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS

A. D. RIDINGER & SON
Groceries—Meats
Vegetables—Fruits
Delivery PHONES
Service 6-5112 6-5113
824 STATE STREET

Berger & Lundberg, Inc.
Watches, Diamonds, Repairing
149 TEMPLE ST. 2ND FLOOR
TELEPHONE 8-7626

Coombs FLOWER SHOPPE
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat
Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

MUNSON GALLERY
Paintings—Old Prints
Etchings
Artistic Framing
275 ORANGE STREET

Antoine's
Coiffure Salon
HAIR DESIGNERS
191 Church St., New Haven, Conn.
PHONE 5-8363

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Norwalk 1724. Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FEBRUARY CLEARANCE
STORE WIDE SALE
Savings up to 40%
CORSETS—GLOVES—ROBES
BAGS—JEWELRY
GOULD'S
9 NO. MAIN STREET SO. NORWALK

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1835
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J. KEELER, Managing Director

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie
Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PAINTING AND DECORATING
Blyn & Waterbury
PHONE Started 4-5201
Distinctive
• PAINTING
• PAPER HANGING
• COLOR ARTISTRY
DANIEL W. BLY EVERETT S. WATERBURY

WESTINGHOUSE
Electrical Appliances
SCHUMACKER
REFRIGERATION CO.
94 Summer St. Phone 3-8960

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2189

Marguerite Beauty Salon
Specializing in all branches of BEAUTY CULTURE
Full Line of Ulrey Perfumes
903 Main Street Tel. 3-3245

SPECIAL GROUP
Fur Trimmed Winter Coats
NOW $15.00
Regularly $33.50
H. FRANKEL & SONS
362 ATLANTIC STREET

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertisers appreciate the service of the Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3405, Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
The welcome note of bright Sunshine and SPRING
is in the air and in the new lines we are showing. Women's neckwear, dress accessories, dresses and home decorations are prominent early features.
COME IN

Spring Begins in February at
Liebeskind
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

THE MILLER & PECK CO.
See these new
HOUSE DRESSES
of colorfast (Fruit of the Loom) styles of perfect fit and design—inexpensively priced. Each $1.00 each

It's Here!
THE NEW 1941 COLDSPOT ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR
Get more for your money.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 GRAND STREET

Maryland

BALTIMORE

Barometers Magnifiers
Binoculars Opera Glasses
Field Glasses Sun Glasses
HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296

ELINOR BEAUTY SHOPPE
Complete Beauty Service
Expert Operators
Moderate Prices
4710 Gwynn Oak Ave. Liberty 3842

Phone Chesapeake 9374
Phone Belmont 9461
Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE TUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr.
Frosted Foods

Let
COLONIAL MAID LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
Handle Your Laundry and Dry Cleaning Worries
A phone call to our plant today will drive your wash-day cares away.
University 2050 32nd and Falls, Cliff Head

BALTIMORE
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-PRINT CO.
LEXINGTON 6804 HEARST TOWER

Martindale Employment Service
PLAZA 2772
First National Bank Building
Light and Redwood Streets
Specializing in
Office and Technical Placements
Women's Dept.—Miss Murray van Martindale
Men's Dept.—E. J. Herman
Licensed Employment Agent

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Family Laundry Service
Think of it! Nine pounds of flat work and wearing apparel washed and ironed "The Killip Way" for only 1.59—
Each additional pound 15c
Try this superlative Ready-to-wear Service.
Get the Killip Quality
PHONE 5-3311

WHITNEY'S
The only department store in Albany that gives you the service of CHARGA-PLATE with your charge account.
OPEN AN ACCOUNT TODAY

SEND FLOWERS FEB. 14, 1941
The Only Real
VALENTINE
Danker
121 NO. PEARL STREET

Muhlfelder's
68 NORTH PEARL STREET, ALBANY
Millinery—Shoes—Accessories
Wearing Apparel

STITTIG'S
Home Made Candies
353 STATE STREET
1028 MADISON AVENUE

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

DAVIDS
Smart Women's Apparel and Accessories
68 NORTH PEARL STREET

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

Specialized Shops
for
Men, Women, Boys
STEEFEL BROS.
82 STATE STREET
ALBANY, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7066, 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Clearance Sale
will soon be over
Take advantage of final reductions on quality footwear for all the family
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
Building Supplies
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

DAYS ARE GETTING LONGER
Spring Is on the Way
To clear all winter goods before new Spring shipments begin to come in we have drastically reduced all winter clothes and accessories. Buy now and save.
at McLEAN'S

ARTHUR M. LEONARD
Jeweler
Watches—Diamonds—Silver
Prices to suit all purses
60 Court Street Estab. 1910

BARNES FLOWERS
90 CHENANGO ST.
Spring Flowers
C. Stuart Mace 2-4045

LOCKTITE ROOFING CO.
Roofing and Siding Applied
Asphalt and Asbestos
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
Dial 41502 11 Chestnut St.

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3531 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSURE IN SURE INSURANCE
BAXTER & PLATE
100 East 42 Street, New York City
Caledonia 5-6600 Yonkers 4883

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

Guernsey Milk
Commadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
Phone TUCKAHOE 1393

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153—0154

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M. 85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
30 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
68 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

HOBLIN'S
for
Electrical Appliances, Ranges, Wall Paper, Paints and Hardware
94 Kraft Ave.

Resse LINENS
JANUARY SALE CONTINUED
Linens—Bath Goods—Sheets and Cases
Monogramming
9 Cedar Street Tel. 0130

NEW YORK

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Grant 7431, 10 a. m.-9 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULT!
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

In the Heart of the West Side
ELMWOOD FLOWER SHOP
Flowers Fresh and Beautiful
976 Elmwood Ave., Lincoln 0947, 0948
CORNER BIDWELL PARKWAY

L. HORA CLOCK CO.
Antique Clocks Rebuilt
To Original State of Perfection
Hall, Chime and French Clock Specialist
1558 Main Street GA 3860

Dubonnet
BEAUTY SALON
For Expert
PERMANENT WAVES
University 3780 309 Parkside Ave.

CORTLAND

FEBRUARY
FURNITURE SALE
4 floors of fine values in furniture, floor coverings, appliances, curtains and drapes.
PECK'S
Cortland—Ithaca

ELMIRA

Pasteurized Milk
(In the cream-top bottle)
Butter, Ice Cream, Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

GLOVERSVILLE

YOUR SAVINGS ACCOUNT insured up to $5000.00
Chartered by U. S. Government

GLOVERSVILLE FEDERAL SAVINGS and LOAN ASSOCIATION
52 North Main St., Gloversville, N. Y.

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO. MAIN
Fuel Oil Range Oil
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

Armstrong's
LINOLEUM
For Every Room
Expert Installation
ARGERSINGER'S
Come in and see the new Imperial Washable Wallpapers for 1941
COWLES, BROWN & CO.
9 North Main Street

Essoheat FUEL OIL
DYE OIL CO.
PHONE 3440 14 Hill Street
KEROSENE

Semi-Annual Shoe Clearance
Reduced prices on
Women's Foot Rest and Enna Jettick Shoes
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

Buick
FARHART GARAGE
Gloversville Johnstown Amsterdam
Phone 4034 646 542

JAMESTOWN

QUALITY
MASTER MARKET
Groceries—Meats
300 W. Third St. Jamestown, N. Y.

Anderson Cleaning Works
Expert Rug and Garment Cleaning
405 N. Main St. Phone 6146

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS
Cut flowers
Floral decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

Vitalized Keystone Gasoline
Emblem Motor Oil
Red Star Lubrication Service, Inc.
Don Livengood, Mgr.
516 E. 9th St. Tel. 3702

NEW YORK

KENMORE

OSBORN DAIRY
712 Military Road
RI 2946
Dairy Products for Every Meal
The New Air-Conditioned
ALCOBAR
(Opposite Municipal Bldg.)
Homemade Candies and Ice Cream
Luncheons—Dinners
Baked Goods—Pastries
Dairy Products
De 9760 2904 DELAWARE AVE.

Groceries *Delicatessen*
WERNER'S
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Home-Made Salads, Stews, Cakes, and Cookies
3145 Delaware Ave. Ri. 2564

Spring Dresses, $4.95 to $7.95
Barbizon Slips, $1.65 to $2.50
Nu-Maid Hosiery
Sweaters—Skirts—Bags
PARK - TERRACE - DRESS - SHOPPE
3193 DELAWARE AVENUE

LARCHMONT

THE CANDY BOX
Sodas, Luncheons
Candies
Dorothy Madison Ice Cream
1933 PALMER AVENUE

Come See
Our New Line AMERICAN MADE
POTTERY
Gifts, Novelties, Bridge Prizes
Lottie C. Dillon
1930 PALMER AVENUE

Long Island

BALDWIN

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

Service Quality Cleanliness
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

FAR ROCKAWAY

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
Florsheim Shoes
for Men
X-Ray Fitting
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

Flowers for Valentine's Day
Expressing Love or Friendship
Dalsimer—Florist
Far Rockaway—Cedarhurst
ROCKAWAY PARK

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 7-7658-J, Monday, Tuesday and Friday, 8 a. m. to 2 p. m. Every evening except Saturday and Sunday, 5-7.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Little Gem Music Box playing two of Mrs. Eddy's hymns
"Shepherd show me how to go"
"O gentle presence"
BOOKS CARDS CANDY
THE LITTLE BROWN SHOP
41-09 KISSENA BOULEVARD

Lovely Flowers
We Grow All Our Own
Member F. T. D Flowers by Wire
Baier Lustgarten Florist Inc.
150-18 Northern Boulevard Phones
Next to Roosevelt Theatre Ind. 3-4444-4445

VALENTINE SUGGESTIONS
Candy
Rustcraft Greeting Cards
Breyer's Ice Cream Hearts
LOWERRE'S PHARMACY
149-24 41ST AVE. FL. 9-1701
Prompt Delivery

Roulston's
SELF-SERVICE STORES
at 57-33 MAIN STREET
LOWEST PRICES on QUALITY FOODS

We Specialize in
UPHOLSTERING and SLIP COVERS
ANTONIUS & SAFTLAS
INTERIOR DECORATORS
210-12 Roosevelt Ave. Ind. 3-4212

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING (Continued)

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
The World's Leading Oil Burner
JOSEPH V. CRONIN
136-69 Roosevelt Ave. Fl. 9-7730

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Blvd. 8-3090 10 to 12 Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN KROEGER
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
DELICATESSEN-GROCER
Home Cooking Done on Premises
Daily Fresh Roasted Nuts
Free Daily Delivery
72-58 Austin Street BO. 8-5717

Jack Boyd's
CITIES SERVICE GAS STATION
Acme Tires, Lubrication, Car Washing, Power Prover, Simonizing
Fuel Oil Contracts Taken
Queens Blvd. and Yellowstone Ave.
BO. 8-8561-2

Swingtown
The Store Complete
Radio Repairs and Sales
Bo. 8-4700 72-20 Austin St.

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

LATEST BOOKS
for RENT — for SALE
Greeting Cards — Gifts
KEW BOOK SHOP
81-11 Lefferts Blvd.

FREEPORT

Carol Green's
DISPOSAL SALE
Savings to 50% for Early Shoppers on Corsets, Underwear, Robes, Bags, Gloves and Accessories
60 SO. MAIN ST. PHONE FREE 6163

IRVING'S MEN'S SHOP
Now Running Their
FEBRUARY SALE
80 South Main St., Freeport, L. I.

NU-BLUE SUNOCO
Red Arrow Service Station
Blue Sunoco Oil and Gasoline
Unexcelled Automobile Repairs and Service
Motors, Batteries, Brakes, Radiators
Sunrise Highway (at the Rock)
Madison Ave. PH. 6854

FREEPORT—Bellmore

ECONOMY
Cleaners and Tailors
LADIES' DRESSES 29c up
MEN'S and LADIES' SUITS 39c
Dry Cleaned and Pressed
203 BEDFORD AVE., BELLMORE, L. I.
Opposite Bank

FREEPORT—Merrick

RAHN'S
SODA . . . CANDY
For Birthdays and Parties
Order Our
Delicious Ice Cream Cake
53 Merrick Ave., Merrick Ph. Free 4816

GREAT NECK

Manhattan Food Stores
521 Middle Neck Road
Great Neck N. Y.
Full Line
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries—Fresh Vegetables
High Quality Meats

Dutchland Farms
Famous Foods
Delicious Ice Cream
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
GREAT NECK 2229

Let's Go to Dutchland!
BARROW MUSIC SHOPS
RADIOS SERVICE
Records and Music Supplies
CAPEHART AGENCY
Great Neck 2015 Open Evenings Manhasset 142

Bayside—Bayside 9-1100
Flushing—Flushing 9-3386
Queensborough Lumber Co., Inc.
BUILDING SUPPLIES
Four Locations
There is one convenient to you
Whitestone—Flushing 9-1646
Great Neck—Imperial 307

GILLIAR DRUG CO.
Hydrox Ice Cream
Delicious Chocolates
Perfumes — Cosmetics
Two neighborhood stores for your convenience
Great Neck 100—Great Neck 300

Community Service Station
Middle Neck Road, Next to Kenwood Apts.
Mobilgas
Socony Products
TEL. GREAT NECK 1018

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

GREAT NECK (Continued)

FINE JEWELRY

Watches Clocks Novelties — Repairs of All Kinds

ALBERT ANTOR
72 MIDDLE NECK ROAD Phone G. N. 48

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1603-M daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE NEW HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
(Formerly Hempstead Tea Shop)
42A NORTH FRANKLIN STREET
(Opp. Arnold Constable)
A New Modern Restaurant
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
Sunday Dinner 75c
42A North Franklin Street Hempstead 1601

Dependable Heating Equipment
Installed by
JOHN W. LUTZ
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Meadowbrook Road
Phone Hemp. 1227

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
272 Front Street

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
66 Kellum Place Hempstead 370

The GLOVE SHOPS
"The Store with the Marble Front"
Featuring Our Own Make KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

HEMPSTEAD Garden City

Marcel from Paris Inc.
Distinctive Hairdressers
Eugene Bollotte, Manager
169 7th Street
Hempstead 7243

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

MINEOLA SKATING RINK
WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER RINK
FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA
TWIN Hammond ORGANS
Afternoons 2 to 5 Evenings 8 to 11.15

HOLLIS

Best's Bakery
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Havemeyer 9-6327 9 to 12 Monday Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FIELDS
for Women's, Children's, Infants' Wear
STORES AT
- JACKSON HEIGHTS—82nd Street
- ASTORIA—Grand at 4th Avenue
- ASTORIA—Steinway Street Cor. Jamaica Ave.

The home of Smart MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
Featuring ADAM HATS
37-47 82ND STREET
Open Evenings

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear Clothes, $35 and $28.50

DINNER BELL RESTAURANT
INC.
SOUTHERN MENUS
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
11:30 A. M. to 9:00 P. M.
Private Parties and Wedding Parties Accommodated in Colonial Room
83-02 87TH AVENUE HAV. 4-8080

JAMAICA

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0181
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4330

J. KURTZ & SONS
162-24 JAMAICA AVENUE
Corner N. Y. Blvd., Opp. Merrick Theatre
GREAT FEBRUARY SALE!
FURNITURE—RUGS—RADIOS—APPAREL
Charge Accounts—24 Months to Pay
OPEN EVENINGS

Long Island

JAMAICA (Continued)

Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
John Inc.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
COME IN AND SEE
Our new selection of fine fur coats in the latest and smartest styles

Walter's Delicatessen
Imported and Domestic Delicacies
Home-Cooked Food
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ORDERS PROMPTLY DELIVERED
172-35 Hillside Avenue REpublic 9-7080

LYNBROOK

JOHN WATTS
Prime Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Telephone 8422

LYNBROOK—Malverne

Taste the Goodness in Our Delicious
Coffee Cake, Rolls, Bread
MALVERNE *bakery*
253 Hempstead Ave., Lyn. 3087

COMMUNITY SELF SERVICE FOOD STORE
287 Hempstead Ave., Malverne, L. I.
Phone Lyn. 1055

QUEENS VILLAGE

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
223-05 HEMPSTEAD TURNPIKE
PRIMROSE 2212
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON
Confidential Charge Accounts
Fishman's — We Buy Old Gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 5-3335

MAN-DELL FOOD STORES
A Full Line of
FANCY GROCERIES and DAIRY PRODUCTS
Imported and Domestic Cheese
Orders Promptly Delivered
218-21 JAMAICA AVE. MIssouri 7-5141

QUEENS VILLAGE Bellaire

NEERGAARD MOTORS
SALES Ford SERVICE
RENEWED GUARANTEED Hempstead and 99th Ave. Hollis 5-0020
Used Cars Hempstead Ave. and Springfield Blvd. Hollis 5-3220

RICHMOND HILL

OXO
Groceries
Fruits
Vegetables
Neighborhood Market
8554 118 St. Vir. 7-0170

PRINTING
RODGER-PALLISER PRESS, Inc.
8680 102ND STREET
Invitations—Announcements
Business Forms—Stationery
Tel. Virginia 9-3485

ANNA'S BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Operators Only
Genuine Frederics Permanent Waving
8548 118th Street Vir. 7-0263

CARL KOEHLER
Friendly Advice on Home Furnishing
Slip Covers — Rugs — Furniture
VIrginia 9-0845 107-05 Jamaica Ave.

WONDER DAIRY
B&M *Brick Oven*
BAKED BEANS
112-15 JAMAICA AV. VIR. 7-6704

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

LIPSCHUTZ
Stationers
TOYS
TYPEWRITERS
GREETING CARDS
114-10 Jamaica Ave. Clove. 3-9067

STEELE & LIST
Plumbing, Heating, Oil Burners
8639 Lefferts Boulevard
Telephone Virginia 7-1118

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153, 8:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
134-01 94th Avenue
Jamaica 6-7900
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

PARKWAY Specialty Shop
Corsets—Lingerie—Gloves—Hosiery
80-31 JAMAICA AVENUE
Tel. Virginia 7-1380
Heady and Tremmel

SIEDMAN'S
Furriers—Tailors—Cleaners
Skirts Made to Fit
8601 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-9475

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m. except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Telephone Rockville Centre 3848—3868
STADTLANDER'S
COMPLETE MARKET
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Lowest Priced Service Market in Town
247-249 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Homestead Candies
For Valentine
SPECIAL GIFT BOXES
89 North Park Avenue R. V. C. 3749

ST. ALBANS

HUDSON CURtis 8314
WOOD MOTOR SALES
At the Entrance to Southern State Parkway
Foch Blvd and Fostermeadow Rd.
VALLEY STREAM, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hillcrest 2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
First Ave. and First St., Ph. Oakwood 9046

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

Maison Guinness
All Branches of
Beauty Culture
Licensed Zotos Permanent Wave Salon
11 STEVENS AVENUE
Tel. Oakwood 3890
Open Evenings by Appointment

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
Vogels Shoe Store
88 WATER ST. NEWBURGH, N. Y.

A. A. Volkringer
CHOICE MEATS *and* POULTRY
210 BROADWAY TEL. 1307
Free Delivery

HIGHLAND ICE CREAM CO.
326-328 Robinson Ave.
Newburgh, N. Y. Phone 3539

ROSNER'S
Office, Bank and School Equipment
Typewriters—Adding Machines
Commercial Stationers
55 Second St., Newburgh, N. Y.

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH (Continued)

60 Shops under One Roof including an Up-to-Date BEAUTY SHOP and TEA ROOM
SCHOONMAKER'S
Department Stores
Newburgh and Beacon, N. Y.

SAVE 20% and more during our FEBRUARY SALE
BURGER'S
26-28 WATER ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y.

TYDOL VEEDOL — GOODRICH TIRES
ROBERT FULLERTON
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Tel. 760 325 LIBERTY ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5655 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DELLWOOD *Creami-Rich* MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call Nepperhan 4200, New Rochelle 3232, Oakwood 8600, Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-9400

FEBRUARY CLEARANCE
STORE WIDE SALE
Savings 15% to 50%
Corsets—Hose—Robes
Gloves—Dresses—Sportswear
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 MAIN ST. NEW ROCHELLE

LEONARD Talner *JEWELER*
565 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 81

Henry, Hairdresser
All Branches of Beauty Culture by Expert Operators
Tel. New Rochelle 3552 156 North Av.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
36 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

BALDWIN-WESTCHESTER, INC.
ARTHUR F. OLSEN, Pres.
"PIANOS EXCLUSIVELY"
490 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
Tel. NR. 8220—NR. 1170

I. B. Cohen & Sons, Inc.
- Hickey-Freeman Clothes
- Bostonian Shoes
- Arrow Shirts
- Stetson Hats

507 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Coronet Tea Room
16 LOCKWOOD AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE
N. R. 10376 Private Parties

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Nevins 8-3687, 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CARLINO BROS.
Fancy Fruits, Vegetables and Groceries
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
7512 Third Ave. Tel. SHORE ROAD 8-0537

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor*

Subscription Coupon
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C1
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $..... for ..... year, or ..... months, beginning with the current issue.
PRICES:
1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00
Name .....
Street and Number .....
City and State .....

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn (Continued)

Printing A Quality and Service that Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST. President 4-2428
Deliveries any part of U. S. A.

TEL. BUCKMINSTER 4-1161
HARRY *Your* HAIRDRESSER
Soft Water Used Exclusively
1519 NEWKIRK AVENUE
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Manhattan

TRUSERVICE PAINTERS & DECORATORS, INC.
PAINTING DECORATING
FLOOR SCRAPING
Interior and Exterior
also
PAINT SUPPLIES
1175 E. Tremont Ave., Bronx, N. Y. C.
UNderhill 3-5804

GEORGE SEAMON
Prime Meats
Philadelphia Poultry
Jersey Pork Sea Food in Season
1706 Amsterdam Avenue
Between 144th and 145th St. Ed 4-8398

DEVONSHIRE *Beauty Salon*
Specializing in Permanent Waving
3 ITEMS $1.00 ALL WEEK
2868 Broadway Phone
Bet. 111th and 112th St. UN 4-7377

Staten Island

BRIGHTON HEIGHTS

Staten Island Upholstering Co.
430 Castleton Ave.
Phone Gib. 7-4194
Specializing in UPHOLSTERING of all kinds of furniture. Chairs made to order. Furniture repaired and polished.

NEW DORP

OTTO LACHENAUER
Service and Quality
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Finest Salads and Table Luxuries
46 6th St. Phone Don-Hills 6-0146

PORT RICHMOND

PURITAN PETROLEUM PRODUCTS CO., INC.
1319 Forest Ave.—Phone Gib. 2-7270
Petro Oil Burners
Lewis G. Martin P. Vincent Sullivan

PELHAM

FOR PROMPT, EFFICIENT
Radio Service
Official Radio Manufacturer's Service
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS, WIRING
Call Licensed Electrician
Kolb & Crawford
WOLF'S LANE PELHAM 0792-3397

PELHAM 1954
Wise Hardware Co., Inc.
February Sale of Wear Ever Aluminum
House Wares—Devoe Paints
129 Fifth Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters

Pel-Mel **BEAUTY SALON**
For the Matron who cares, a PEL MEL PERMANENT WAVE that leaves your hair soft and glamorous. Try this new method the next time. Complete $7.50.
133 Wolfs Lane Phone Pelham 1130
Next to Christian Science Reading Room

POUGHKEEPSIE

Guernsey Milk
Commadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
718 Main Street BEACON
Phone 5399 No. Cedar St. Phone 197

"The New" **Wallace's**
Poughkeepsie's Finest Store

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE (Continued)

Thurs., Friday and Saturday
Feb. 13, 14, 15
are the Three Big
DOLLAR DAYS
at Luckey's
Over 200 items, specially priced—many of them brand new Spring things—every one of them will show you that your Dollar goes further but not faster at
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.'s

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Culver 5108. Hours: 10 to 12 4 to 7 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Edith Ellis OF ROCHESTER
SUNDAY DINNERS
Special Sunday Night Suppers, 50c
38 East Avenue

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Groceries
BIRDS EYE Frosted Foods
644 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1050

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

Van Ingen Fuel Service
COAL COKE
FUEL OIL
Stokers and Oil Burners
262 Arnett Boulevard Genesee 63

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Avenue S. at Court
Call or Write

Beck
CLEANERS - DYERS
FURRIERS
Telephone Monroe 84 84

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen. 6161

SPRING HOUSE
3001 MONROE AVENUE
Luncheon 12 to 2 — Dinner 5:30 to 8
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 6
Closed Mondays
Operated by Cornucopia Inc.

Harold R. Bruce, Pres.
Firman, Webb & Bruce Co., Inc.
Insurance Counselors
212 Wilder Bldg. *Main 83*
Established 1867. Seventy-four years of complete insurance protection and service in companies of proven financial integrity.

COAL, COKE
FUEL OIL
MOVING VANS
Geo. P. Hoffman
136 Brooks Ave. Genesee 3367

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

FINEST COAL FUEL OIL COKE
A. R. **MILLER** INC.
500 WEST AVE. GENESEE 20

MERLIN L. GROFF
Public Accountant
AUDITS TAX RETURNS
Systems Installed and Supervised
400 University Ave. Monroe 5699

SCARSDALE

UPHOLSTERY
DRAPERIES BEDDING
Antiques Restored—Refinished
BENNETT TOWBIS & SON
70 Palmer Ave. Bronxville, N. Y. Tel. Bronx 5127
34 Garth Road Scarsdale, N. Y. Tel. Scars. 3939

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. AND NEW STREET MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones—Rye 1121, Scarsdale 0726 Mamaroneck 2340
No connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name.

PLUMBING • HEATING
AIR CONDITIONING
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 92

When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Harwood Building, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
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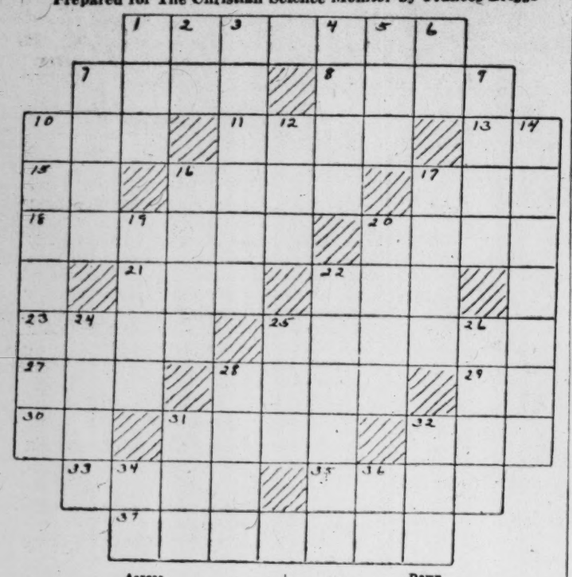
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was author of "Rasselas"?
7—Mexican dollar is what?
8—Black American bird.
10—What is a heap or mass of hay?
11—Trojan horse was made of what?
13—Exists.
15—What is symbol for illinium?
16—What is used to make a brine?
17—What small insect is famed for its industry and economy?
18—Who is author of "Bitter Sweet"?
20—Very large.
21—Who was ancestor of Ardites?
22—Short name for Daniel.
23—What place is famous for Taj Mahal and other fine buildings?
25—Who is heroine of "Merchant of Venice?"
27—Terminate.
28—What is the "month of roses"?
29—Railroad. (abbr.).
30—What is sixth note of scale?
31—What is another name for the emblem?
32—Passing fancy.
33—What is tin foil for mirrors?
35—To grant the use of.
37—Where is London's airport?

Down

1—Who is one of Hebrew race?
2—Bone.
3—Man's name.
4—What do you call a native of Scotland?
5—What is a city of Nebraska?
6—Not any.
7—Game played on horseback.
9—Organ of flight.
10—What archangel figures prominently in "Paradise Lost"?
12—Aged.
14—Who attends to passengers' wants on board ship?
16—Who was wife of Abraham?
17—Who is the sister of one's father or mother?
19—Object of guardianship.
20—Swift running rabbit-like rodent.
22—What is name of Disney's web-footed hero?
24—A very tiny insect.
25—What is name of an unidentified Old Testament people?
26—What is Persia now called?
28—Roman goddess, "queen of heaven."
31—Melody.
32—What is used to produce artificial currents of air?
34—Money of account (abbr.).
36—What is a Hawaiian bird?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Verse for Today . . .

And a man shall be as an hiding place from the wind, and a covert from the tempest; as rivers of water in a dry place, as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land.—Isa. 32:2.

In Lighter Vein

Possible

Judge (surveying the defendant): "Let me see—haven't I dealt with this person before?"

Clerk of Court: "I don't know, sir. He's the local pawnbroker."

Depends on Direction

Youth: "I want to join the army. I'm a track athlete."

Sergeant: "Sorry, son. We don't want anybody who's trained to start running when a gun is fired."

Makes It Unanimous

Art Editor (disdainfully): "We wouldn't think of using anything like that."

Free Lance Artist: "Well, you needn't be so haughty about it, you're not the only one who won't use it."

His Last Hope

While doing a bit of shopping, Mrs. Jones thought she'd take hubby a little present. The assistant at the men's counter tried to be helpful.

"What about a tie, madam?" he said.

"No; he has a beard."

"A pullover, then?"

"No; it's a long beard."

"I see, madam," said the salesman wearily. "Do you think a pair of spats would show?"—Answers.

Party Fun

The Washingtons Shake Hands

The men stand in a line along one wall and the ladies along the wall opposite. The men are George Washingtons and the ladies are Martha Washingtons. The first and last George and Martha in each line are blindfolded. Then they are told to advance towards their opposites and shake hands with each other. The rest of the group will enjoy the antics as they paw the air. When they finally succeed in getting each other's hands they remove their blindfolds, return to their sides, and blindfold the persons next to them, who repeat the performance.

Monitor Camera Club from Margaret Barnes, Columbia, South Carolina

It Rents for a Song!

Analogy Test

By Giles Miller

Select the right answer for each statement below; several alternative answers are given, only one of which is correct. In each case, underline only one word or phrase.

1. Water is to H_2O as common table salt is to **(sodium bichloride, potassium chloride, sodium sulphate, zinc chloride, sodium chloride).**
2. "The Boy Orator from the Platte" is to William Jennings Bryan as "The Wizard of Menlo Park" is to **(Charles Steinmetz, Alfred Nobel, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Edison, Charles Thurber).**
3. Rubicon River is to North Italy as the Saint Lawrence River is to **(Canada, United States, Mexico, South America, Alaska).**
4. Marten is to mammal as martin is to **(weasel, bird, animal, fish, marsupial).**
5. Cobalt is to mineral as paw-paw is to **(animal, vegetable, mineral, City, river).**
6. Briggs Stadium is to Detroit as Wrigley Field is to **(Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, Denver, Cleveland).**

Your score on this test is based on the number of correct answers underlined. The correct answers and rating table appear elsewhere on this page.

Daily Anecdote

Whistler's Excuse

Once Whistler received an invitation to a reception at the Royal Academy which he accepted. Leighton received his guests at the top of the stairs. There was a commotion when Whistler was observed ascending them. Leighton went forward with extended hand, "My dear Jimmie, this is the first time I have seen you here!"

"Yes, Freddie," Whistler replied, in his most winning manner. "It is quite true, and I have such a poor excuse to offer you. It is the first time I have been invited."

Daily Quotation

ONE of the sublimest things in the world is plain truth.—Bulwer Lytton

Cabbages and Kings

•About 16,000 varieties of roses are grown commercially in Texas. •New Zealand has no fleet of its own, but maintains two cruisers in the British Royal Navy. •Approximately 46 per cent of all meals served in New York City are served outside the home—indicating that more people dine out in Gotham than in any other city in the world. •Scarcely 10 per cent of automotive equipment is adaptable to manufacture of military products, says the Automobile Manufacturers Association. •In manufacture of a light tank about 2,500 individual drawings are needed

Frozen Flowers

Quick-frozen flowers may be in prospect, since experiments show that gladioli can be kept for several months by this method.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Airplane Fuel Tanks Can Be Made Puncture Proof?

The attempts to minimize fuel loss through leakage and also to safeguard against explosion and fire hazards resulting from the puncture of airplane fuel tanks by bullets has not been along lines of fitting the tanks with bullet-turning armor. The attempt, rather, has been to devise a self-sealing tank, and research to this end has been under way for years.

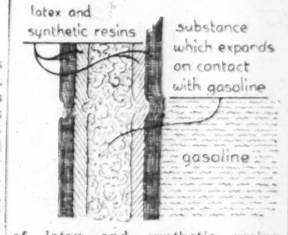
Just any sort of self-sealing device would not be enough. Devices, for example, depending upon a chemical reaction might be too inclined to gum up the motor and impair the quality of the fuel.

Air fighters today, however, may have the benefit of self-sealing fuel tanks. Exact details as to how the tanks are made puncture proof are not available, because of military restrictions. The self-sealing action might be somewhat similar to that involved in making puncture-proof pneumatic tires for war vehicles.

In such tires, the inner tube has a double thickness of little cells or compartments filled with a plastic gum. When a bullet penetrates such a tire, the kneading action as the wheel rolls forward forces the plastic into the hole made by the bullet and seals it shut.

This method of self-sealing should not be confused with the Mareng cell, which is, in effect, an innerlining for fuel tanks made of thin fabric impregnated with synthetic rubber. The Mareng cell is intended to prevent leakage in the event the metal plates making up the tank should become loosened by vibration.

Another type of self-sealing fuel tank is described as having a lining consisting of successive layers



of latex and synthetic resins. When a bullet rips through this layered lining, each layer has a contributing property which helps the lining to rush in to plug up the leak. The central layers are of a substance which expands on contact with gasoline, closing the hole as it swells. It is said to be possible, with a suitably reinforced lining of this type, to make a fuel tank without any metal shell. Being flexible and resilient, such fuel tanks would be much less likely to break open and explode in the event of a crash landing.—**W. P. Keasbey**

Analogy Test Answers and Rating Table

1. Sodium Chloride
2. Thomas Edison
3. Canada
4. Bird
5. Vegetable
6. Chicago

0-1: Poor
2: Fair
3: Average
4-5: Very good
6: Superior

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Every Man Is His Brother'

Mount Joy, Penn.

Mr. Clarence Shock, of this city, has a conscientious and practical concept of the brotherhood of man and the obligations it imposes. He has been connected with the oil industry of this section for more than half a century, and through those years has built up a business which commands the respect of his competitors. But he feels he has done so, and now possesses it, in trust for his fellow men. He has expressed his thought as to this in these words:

"Every man should be allowed to accumulate as much wealth or property as he lawfully can, and possess it only during his natural life; and after reasonable provisions for women and children a man's estate should go to the general welfare in conformity with the Christian teaching that every man is his brother. . . ."

In the closing days of last year, so feeling, Mr. Shock has provided that eventually, his business and all that it may thereafter earn shall be dedicated to some community service in those sections where it operates. Provision is made for its continued management thereafter, by a six-man board of trustees. Many an undertaking of common interest, and many an individual will, in the days and years to come, be grateful for this practical application of "the Christian teaching that every man is his brother."

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

Finland has released a new set of Red Cross stamps for 1941 in an effort to raise further funds so that this organization might continue its relief work. The set consists of four values and is of deep pastel shades. The 50-pennia plus 5 p., deep green color, features a laborer carrying a large hod of bricks. The 1.75-markka plus 15 p., deep brown color, shows a farmer at the handles of his plow, and ornamented at the right with a shaft of wheat over which shines the Red Cross. The 2.75 m. plus 25 p., light red brown color, shows a young mother holding her child in her arms, while in the background is shown the ruins of a home. The 3.50 m. plus 35 p., deep blue color, pictures the Finnish flag. Each of the four values has a Red Cross set in a background of pure white that makes it stand out no matter what the color of the stamp is.

Finland's new Red Cross issue

Stamps From Other Lands

Colombian Republic—A new set of airmail stamps has been issued of thirteen values in six different designs. The 5-centavos, gray; 30 c., deep blue and 80 c., olive values picture an old Pre-Columbian Monument. The 10 c., yellow and 40 c., red-violet picture the ancient figure group "El Dorado." The 15 c., carmine and 50 c., blue green values, show a view of the old Spanish fortifications at Cartagena. The 20 c., green and 60 c., brown picture a view of colonial Bogota. The 1 P., blue and black and the 3 P., purple and black show a reproduction of the painting, "The Proclamation of Independence." The 2 P., orange and black and the 5 P., green and black shows a view of the National Library at Bogota.

France—The Debussy stamp has been issued in the value of 80 c. plus 10 c. and brown violet color.

Liberia—The Liberian Government announces that due to war conditions the Rowland Hill Centenary Commemorative stamps could not be prepared on time and therefore the Commonwealth Commemoratives were overprinted with suitable inscription. No first-day covers were prepared, the day of issue being judged sufficient as the day of mailing.

The Red Cross stamps which were also expected to have been ready at the beginning of January have not materialized. Therefore, overprinting has also been resorted to in this case and the Commonwealth Commemoratives of the 3 c., 5 c., and 10 c. values were overprinted for ordinary postage and for airmail. The stamps will be placed on sale in the Post Office at Monrovia, Liberia on February 25th and the stamps will also be available at the Liberian Consul General's office in New York City on the same day as the stamps are placed on sale in Liberia.

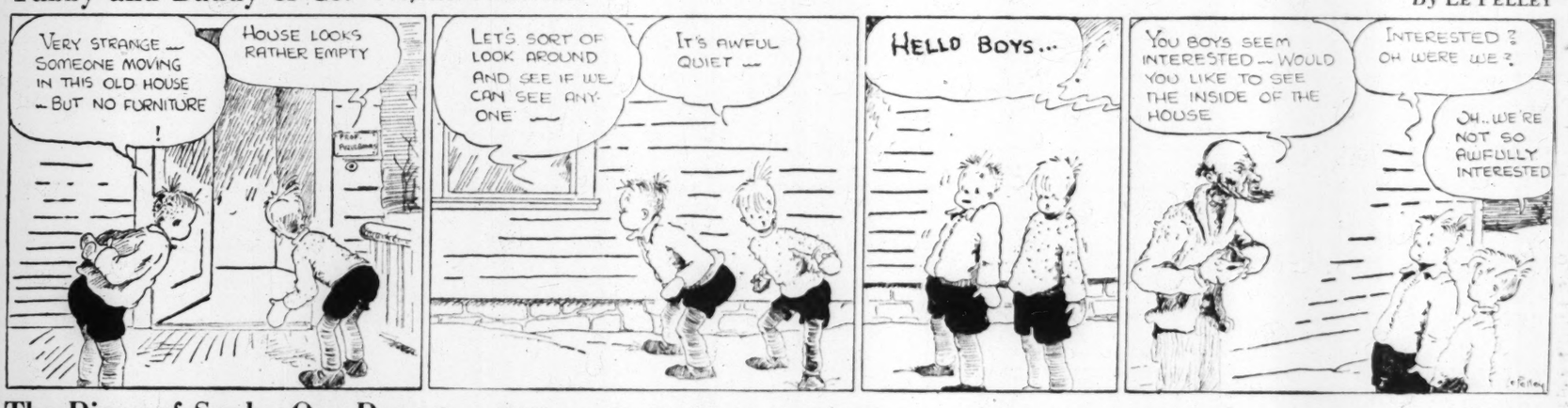
The United States

As 1941 is the 150th anniversary of the incorporation of the Bill of Rights into the Constitution, a stamp commemorating the event is tentatively on the list of new stamps for the year. The Vermont stamp is expected to be the first of the 1941 season. It is scheduled to be released March 4th. Indiana's stamp will come later.

STAMPS AND COINS
POSTAGE STAMPS
Approvals sent upon request
Want Lists Solicited
JORDAN C. TAYLOR
31 Crescent Street
West Bridgewater, Massachusetts
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor only

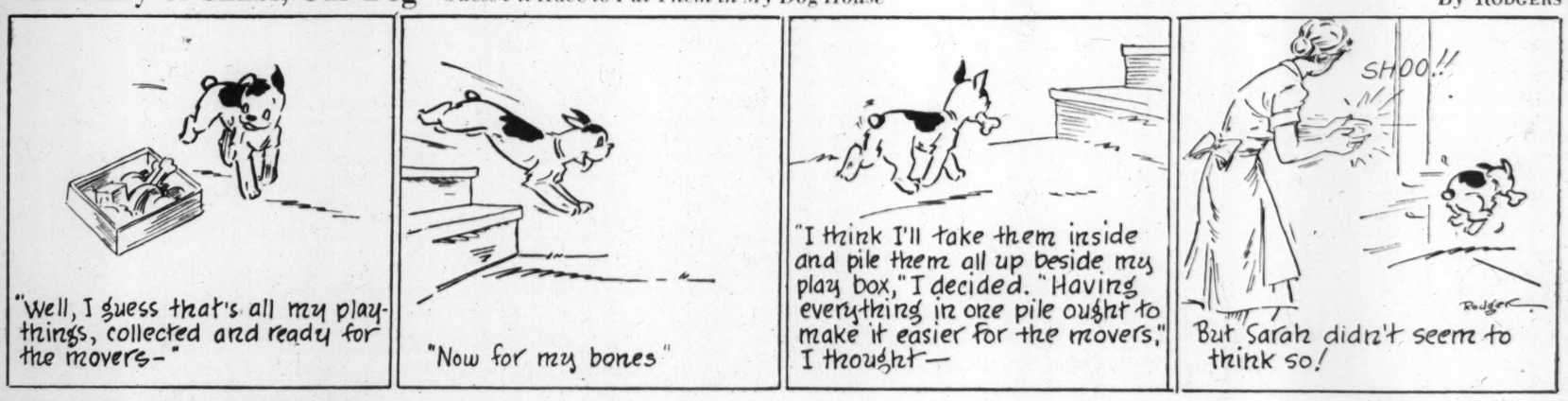
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Professor Puzulbones*

By Le Pelley


VERY STRANGE — SOMEONE MOVING IN THIS OLD HOUSE — BUT NO FURNITURE !
HOUSE LOOKS RATHER EMPTY
LET'S SORT OF LOOK AROUND AND SEE IF WE CAN SEE ANY-ONE —
IT'S AWFUL QUIET —
HELLO BOYS...
YOU BOYS SEEM INTERESTED — WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE THE INSIDE OF THE HOUSE
INTERESTED ? OH WERE WE ?
OH.. WE'RE NOT SO AWFULLY INTERESTED

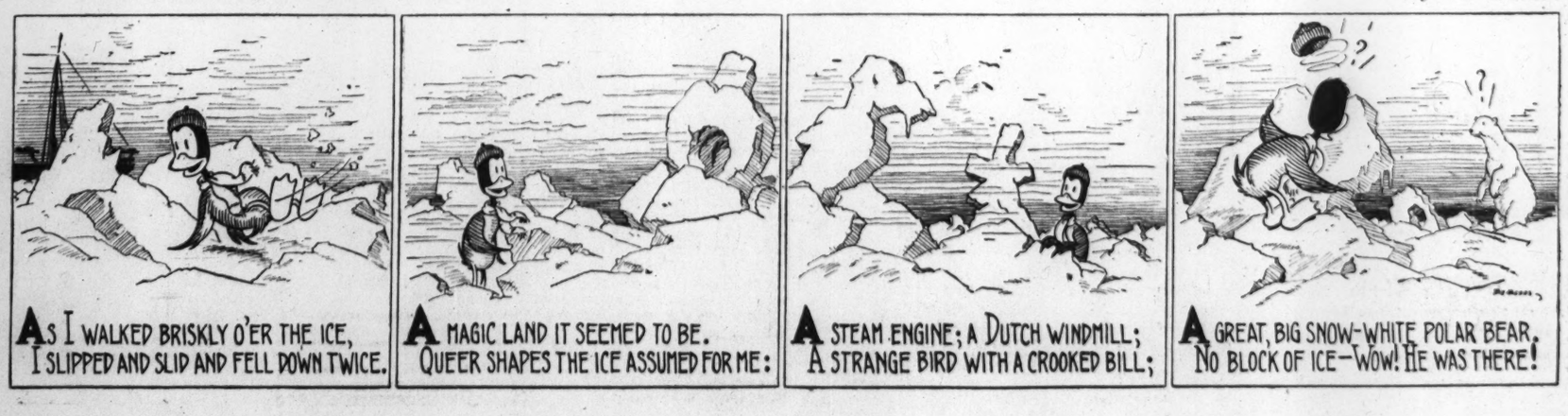
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Guess I'll Have to Put Them in My Dog House*

By Rodgers


"Well, I guess that's all my play-things, collected and ready for the movers-"
"Now for my bones"
"I think I'll take them inside and pile them all up beside my play box," I decided. "Having everything in one pile ought to make it easier for the movers," I thought—
SHOO!!
But Sarah didn't seem to think so!

The Adventures of Waddles—*In Person!*

By The Hagers


AS I WALKED BRISKLY O'ER THE ICE, I SLIPPED AND SLID AND FELL DOWN TWICE.
A MAGIC LAND IT SEEMED TO BE. QUEER SHAPES THE ICE ASSUMED FOR ME:
A STEAM ENGINE; A DUTCH WINDMILL; A STRANGE BIRD WITH A CROOKED BILL;
A GREAT, BIG SNOW-WHITE POLAR BEAR. NO BLOCK OF ICE—WOW! HE WAS THERE!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

When the War Is Over

A nation engaged in desperate war is naturally reluctant to speak of any aim beyond that of victory. Mr. Winston Churchill has just refused a request from a member of the House of Commons for a statement of peace aims. For the British Government to try at this time to outline specifically the shape of things to come would be an impractical diversion from the matter in hand.

Individuals, however, can see straws in the wind which fill them with exalted hope. The unity of purpose which is knitting English-speaking lands ever more closely together, becoming apparent in proportion as the struggle grows in intensity, betokens a secure future when victory is gained. Another hint of the greater civilization to come is the almost incredible fortitude shown by the bombed English hero-in-the-street. It proves as nothing else could that although brick and steel may crumble, free minds have greater strength than these.

Already an increased turning to Christianity is inspiring the English-speaking world. Significant are the recent efforts of educators in the United States to further religious teachings in connection with public school curriculums. There seems to be a growing realization that spiritual light is a necessary armament against the new paganism.

According to accounts from England, the majority of the British people have already risen high enough in mental altitude to have no desire for revenge after the war. When hostilities cease, it is fairly to be expected that this enlightened outlook will help bring about a settlement based on sincere striving towards justice and self-government for all.

Many people remember too well the reaction from the first World War. The jazzy living, the reckless spending, the cynicism, the loosening of moral standards. It is possible, however, that some false states of society which were ushered in by the last war may be ushered out by this one. Yet even a British triumph will entail a further challenge to the victorious Christian world, a call for higher living and thinking. For beyond the necessity of turning back aggression and barbarity lies the task of so establishing the brotherhood of man that peace will endure.

Last Sail

The hearty interest with which seaminded Boston views the arrival of the Swedish bark Abraham Rydberg shows how generally aware its people are of New England's great sailing tradition. The call recaptures for a brief spell the glory that was Boston's in the days of Donald McKay and his wind-borne China clippers. It is nothing less than an event, even though the Rydberg's passage of 70 days from Rio about equals the crack Flying Cloud's record time from Boston all the way to San Francisco.

The sun had long since set on the halcyon era of America's wraithsome softwood sail-carriers when the Rydberg—originally the British bark Hawaiian Isles—was launched upon the Clyde. The vagaries of sail power were no match for steam, and so the big steel wind ships which England sent forth right up to the turn of the century were built big and bluff to freight prosaic bulks like lumber, grain, and coal. In time the once-proud sailing ship was glad to take the leavings of the 10-knot steam tramp trade. And a winter's westward passage in the stormy South Fifties was nothing as compared with sinking rates for sail charters in the great sea marts. Masefield sensed the square-rigger's economic plight with an old shellback's sentimental devotion to sail—

"They built great ships and sailed them" sounds most brave
Whatever arts we have or fail to have;
I touch my country's mind, I come to grips
With half her purpose, thinking of these ships . . .
They are my country's line, her great art done
By strong minds laboring on the thought unwon,
They mark our passage as a race of men,
Earth will not see such ships as those again.

Here was an economic challenge which men loyal to the old order tried hard to stem. Their steel-age windjammers postponed the passing of sail for many years. The Abraham Rydberg is a reminder that night has closed in at last on the lingering loveliness of that long twilight. Her coming is something of a hail and farewell.

Poetic Prophecy?

Tennyson's prophecy in "Locksley Hall," where he spoke of "the nations' airy navies grappling in the central blue," has frequently been quoted in the past year, especially since the skies have "rain'd a ghastly dew." Now another remarkable bit has been translated from Thomas Gray's Latin poem, "Luna Habitabilis," by the London Times:

The time will come when thou shalt lift thine eyes
To watch a long-drawn battle in the skies,
While aged peasants, too amazed for words,
Stare at the flying fleets of wondrous birds. . . .

England, so long the mistress of the sea,
Where winds and waves confess her sovereignty
Her ancient triumphs yet on high shall bear,
And reign, the sovereign of the conquered air.

Gray had just turned 21 when he penned these lines in 1737. Between the quoted stanzas, the poet spoke of a day coming when the moon would be colonized, and said the British would get there first. It was a day of imperial ambition. The significance of the verses today, however, lies chiefly in the final reference—a situation which the gallant R. A. F. have brought about over Britain and may yet extend to the Continent, with the aid of American-made planes.

Labor Makes a Contribution

Construction unions have been particularly under the spotlight with reference to defense activities. Therefore, it is pleasing that John P. Coyne, President of the American Federation of Labor's building trades department, should be able to announce modifications of policy on two points which have been subjects of criticism.

One of these has to do with high initiation fees charged by certain locals, especially where defense projects caused an influx of workers. Now the various crafts have set maximums which must not be exceeded by any member union. Results of the ruling will depend on its enforcement and on adoption in some other occupations.

The second concession made by the building trades unions has to do with payment for overtime. In some localities six-day or even seven-day continuous operation would be possible on urgent jobs by staggering of crews, except that local working agreements, written in much less busy times, often called for double pay on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. Contractors might pay time and a half, but double time—that was too much. Now the construction unions have consented to ask no more than time and a half for overtime on whatever day.

Even this may not seem an overwhelming concession on their part. There may be reason yet to inquire whether labor in general should not consent to a lengthening of the straight-time work week in the interests of defense production. That will depend on such factors as the degree of re-employment and trends of living costs. Meanwhile this concession of the construction trades workers means a great deal, and is to be applauded. The example may find application also in some of the machine trades wherever double time has not already been renounced.

Legislating Health

Putting the Government into medicine and exacting new taxes of worker and employer to pay doctors' bills does not insure health. If it did, Germany, where compulsory sickness insurance was first introduced in 1883, might after more than half a century be expected to show as good a health record as the United States, which has never had the system. Likewise Great Britain, which followed Germany in adopting the plan thirty years ago.

The latest comparative data comes from Wisconsin, where the State Medical Society publishes figures showing that childhood and motherhood are substantially safer there than in peacetime Germany and England. This analysis coincides with the previous report of the organized medical profession of the United States that America enjoys one of the best health records in the world. The same distinction was credited to Canada, which also is without the compulsory system.

Obviously many factors enter into such records. But manifestly regimented savings to pay for regimented medical care do not insure health.

Britain Under Bombs: On Duty in the Dark

(From a letter to her mother in Scotland from a young woman in the Women's Voluntary Service. During the bombing, part of the daughter's duties, voluntarily undertaken, is the finding of immediate temporary shelter, food, etc., for people whose houses have been destroyed. This often means answering emergency calls during the night, and entails driving the car through the "blackout" while air raids are still in progress.)

LONDON

There is absolutely no need to worry about me, in the least little bit, for you have no idea how I am guarded and protected. It is so difficult to write about it, but you see nothing is too difficult, or trying, or too big a problem, because it is not I who solve it, but God. I am never alone, night or day, for a second, and I get the most amazing help.

Sometimes I feel like shouting and singing, after the most awful day, for I have such a wonderful, wonderful rock to stand on and arms to help me always. . . .

The blackest night is light, and I have absolutely no fear. . . .

If I were to fling away this chance, it would be like burying talents given me. . . .

For people who have set store by their material belongings, this war is a most terrible thing, for I have seen what can become of these same belongings in a few seconds—not one trace left except a pile of rubble.

But it is the people whose treasure is spiritual who face the next morning with calmness and courage, and often cheerfulness, and are an example to all the others.

W. V. S.

(From an American businessman in London)

My dear George:

Barring miracles this must be a long war, and to that all knowledgeable persons are reconciled. However, when it is realized what is at stake, I and millions of others prefer years of discomfort and danger to generations of slavery. . . .

I am pleased to learn from you also that the isolationist spirit has altered so considerably in America and that in your opinion there is a unanimous resolve to do whatever can be done. But I do not agree with you that it is being done. Much has been done, and Britain is grateful. But much more *must* be done. It is not generally recognized that this island is America's first line of defense. That America as we know it cannot survive if England fails. . . . Could we maintain anything remotely resembling the present form of democracy in a totalitarian world? I for one doubt it.

The sooner America begins to realize more intensely and more intently these unassailable facts, the sooner will this wretched affair be over. But it will require more than 50 per cent of present production to fulfill the needs. As a first step the Johnson Act must go. It doesn't matter particularly, to me at least, whether the credits that should ensue would materialize in repayment. There is much more at stake than mere money or the present American standard of life. In addition, many more planes, and more ships and everything that goes under the general heading of munitions of war should be forthcoming on an ever-increasing scale. . . .

We now live in a 200-year-old house in the country some twenty miles from London. My office, too, is in the country, twenty miles from London, but in another direction. A distance of some fifteen miles separates the office from my home. Towards the end of the working day it is a case of dashing home to beat the blackout. If you succeed in getting there before the first evening sirens, then there is a feeling of accomplishment. . . .

Danger is ever-present and you know it. There is little relaxation, in fact none to speak of. Five nights of the week we are entirely on our own. During the week-end you sometimes establish contact; otherwise friends are scattered far and wide and petrol rationing, the blackout and raids make frequent contacts a matter of impossibility. . . .

Knowing London and England as you do, you would be sad as I still am if you saw the useless and wanton destruction of so much innocence and beauty. No matter how close I am to it, it is difficult to remain unaffected. However, life goes on and I can assure you that you can travel considerable distances in London and elsewhere without seeing any, or at least very little sign of demolition.

S. E.

SOMEWHERE IN SCOTLAND

My dear Mr. Tulloch:

As I write these opening sentences the awful wail of the air raid siren goes, like the distressed howlings of some ghastly banshee from an Irish bog! . . .

Before any A. A. guns or bombs, there is just a quiet seeking to know that all we are promised in the Ninety-first Psalm, for example, is not only true for our protection but for all men, everywhere, including the poor misguided sons of some anxious mothers in Germany. . . .

One might enlarge upon the blackout, but I only do so here to emphasize the fact that the eternal qualities of justice, truth, freedom, brotherhood, fair play and honor can never be blacked out; and the people of this country are taking their stand upon that truth today. . . .

We must . . . tell you something of the unconquerable spirit of the British people, a spirit that is telling in this conflict. . . .

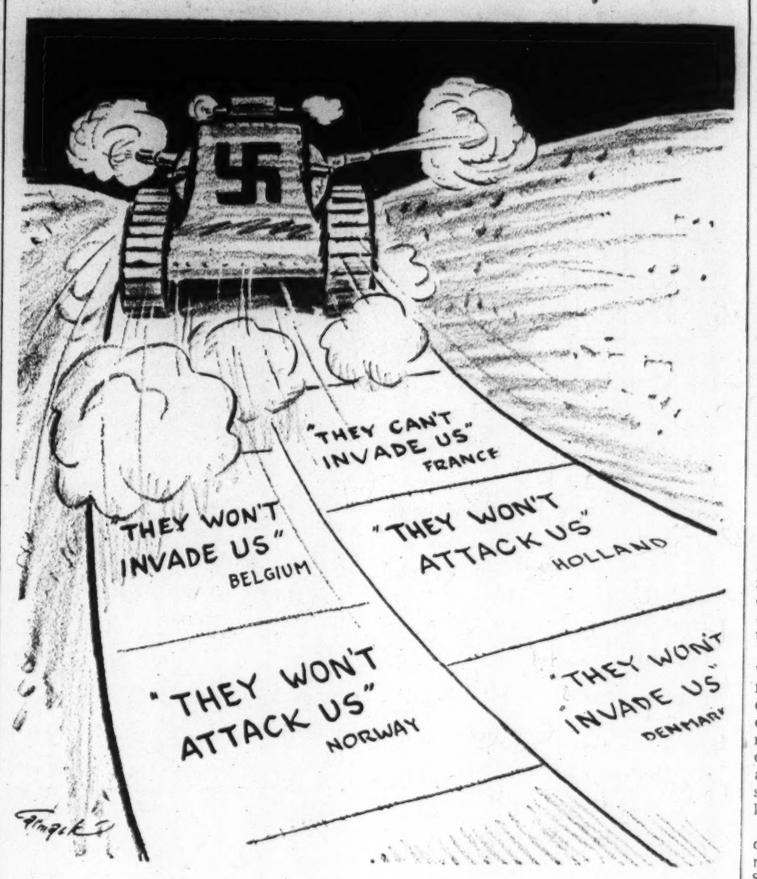
Such a people cannot be defeated, and such a spirit . . . will carry us to victory—perhaps sooner than some think. . . .

Wood and paper show a distinct shortage. There could hardly be a war in Scandinavia without our wood supply being affected, and our wood pulp, for the making of paper, will, if you give us time, soon come from Canada in still larger quantities. As for "newsprint" some papers were reduced in size and some went to the wall, but you will, I think, agree with me that if some were still further reduced and some stopped altogether it might be a blessing. . . .

We had a young Nazi airman put to bed in the Military Hospital you know as Edinburgh Castle. My friend, who knew the young surgeon in attendance, told me that on being told that he was in Edinburgh, he got quite angry and said that could not possibly be. He knew Edinburgh and had received four years of his education at the Edinburgh Academy, and he knew that Edinburgh had been razed first by Nazi planes and then by fire a few weeks after the war started.

A SCOTTISH FRIEND

They Paved the Way


"THEY CAN'T INVADE US" FRANCE
"THEY WON'T INVADE US" BELGIUM
"THEY WON'T ATTACK US" HOLLAND
"THEY WON'T ATTACK US" NORWAY
"THEY WON'T INVADE US" DENMARK

What Can You Expect From a Hat?

Spring hats are in bloom again. The ads say yes and the snow says no. But there will come a day when even the most conservative of us will decide that a Spring Hat is indicated.

Hats in these days are not, strictly speaking, wearing apparel. They are whims and caprices; they are jokes on oneself; they are wishful thinking made manifest. You wear them, this year, tipped well forward on your credulity. They disguise you . . . from yourself. For awhile, anyway.

And no feminine wearer is too young to fall into this charming conspiracy between an absurd hat and an indulgent mirror.

Take, for instance, our little Miss Boo. She's had bonnets and berets and beanies. But this was to be her first hat. We talked about it for days. She thought she'd like to have a feather. And how about a veil? After all, my hat had a veil!

Well . . . if not a veil, then it could have a streamer hanging down the back?

We got up early to go shopping for it. We were bold and exuberant hurrying along the street, but the moment we got within the plush-rugged silence of the Little Girl's Millinery Section, demureness settled upon us. Our voice was golden honey dropping from a silver spoon. The salesperson had a lot to say . . . very personal things about our hair and our new gloves. But we were so oppressed by good behavior that we could only murmur modestly.

We tried on the hats, and we were almost afraid to look in the mirror; you just couldn't believe what you saw there. Too wonderful, really . . . so . . . so *stylish*. And there was a flower, as big as ten decimal points huddled together. And there was a broad blue streamer decorously descending to the waistline.

* * *

We carried it home in a little round box, about the size of a birthday cake. We walked carefully so we wouldn't jostle it. But on the train we simply couldn't help peeping inside, and there it was, napping blissfully among the tissue paper, and the little flower was even more beautiful than we had remembered.

It was a hat to be with us, in memory, when we are grandmothers and great-grandmothers, and other little girls are to have hats bought for them.

Naturally, it was to live on the top shelf of her own clothes closet, but today, since she *had* to take a nap, it perched on the bedpost.

"In case I should wake up and wonder where it was," she explained apologetically. But to tell the truth, there wasn't much going to sleep, and all the time the slow half-hour was inching its way across the afternoon, we could hear a sleepy dialogue between a little girl and her first hat. At least there seemed to be two of them talking, for there was one voice which we know very well, and then there was another frilly little ruffle of reply. (She tells me it's not called Talking to Yourself; it's called Answering Yourself.)

* * *

But at last it was time to get up, and in the meantime, "Practically-my-Uncle" had arrived, having been invited to come early and see the hat.

She couldn't wait to change back into clothes and shoes. And besides, anything added to the hat would be mere over-dressing. So she leaped out of bed and put on the hat with her pink flannel pajamas (the ones that have gloves for the feet). And sure enough the hat was all it had been when last she tried it on. It sat upon the curls so proudly; its streamer cascaded down the back so properly; the cluster of decimal points was all ready for nodding at acquaintances. It was, indeed, a hat which anyone would admire. And downstairs was Practically-my-Uncle, the world's most expert admirer.

But half way down the stairs she stopped and hung back. Maybe she ought to carry it down in its darling little box, and let him hold it in his hand? (We know about that; we've been overcome with shyness ourselves, at times.)

"And besides," she said earnestly, "suppose he doesn't recognize me?"

MARGARET LEE RUNBECK

Mirror of World Opinion

Better Days for the Rails

The current business boom is most pronounced in the heavy industries, as a result of the country's defense needs, and the railroads are among its conspicuous beneficiaries. Figures for the Class I lines for 1940 show a net operating income of $650,000,000, as compared with $589,000,000 in 1939. After payment of fixed charges, the increase is proportionally greater: $155,000,000 in 1940 and $93,000,000 in 1939. The pickup is reflected in the quotations for rail bonds, which now range up to 100 per cent higher than a year ago.

This upturn shows that the railroads, despite sharp inroads by their competitors in the last few years, are still a very vital part of the transportation system. . . Yet it is obvious that the present spurt is related to the extraordinary circumstances of the defense boom, and the need for heeding the lessons of the past and working for permanent stability is still paramount.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

A New Suit Every Year

Two chickens in every pot, two cars in every garage, have vanished into history. Perhaps we can now set ourselves a new goal and measure of our national welfare: A new suit for every man every year.

It doesn't sound excessive. Yet the average man bought only a third of a suit in 1940, a New England clothier recently told a convention of his associates. In reverse English, Mr. Average Man buys a suit of clothes only once in three years.

This doesn't mean that the American standard of living is not still the highest in the world. It simply means that there is still plenty of room for improvement.—*Cleveland Press.*

The Wide Horizon

Invitation to Prayer

By Roscoe Drummond

As great controversy began to reveal itself on a measure pending before Congress, a United States Senator recently gave this unorthodox statement to the press:

> I shall listen with open mind to every word of debate on it, and I hope and pray that I shall be given guidance in determining my vote.

This statement does not follow the usual pattern of Congressional comment on new legislation. It does not view with alarm. It does not point with pride. It does not proclaim the "voice of the people" behind a party program. And though unconventional, it is not entirely unexpected.

The fact is there are visible in Washington today signs of some increasing awareness of the need for reliance upon spiritual intuition in determining the course which the Nation must presently pursue in the accelerating crisis.

* * *

As America is called upon at this moment to make the gravest decisions within the power of democracy—decisions which cannot afford to be other than right—there are evidences of a desire to lay hold of the power and presence of the divine Mind in guiding the Nation.

This right desire is itself prayer and while this desire does not manifest itself on the face of press releases or stand out from the debate and testimony before Congress, its existence in the Nation's Capital today is a noticeable and reportable fact. It gives evidence that the United States, once known as a haven of Christian leadership, is now showing readiness to respond to Christian leadership.

Expressing a view which may, indeed, go deeper into the American consciousness than many realize, the President of the United States recently wrote these summoning words to the National Christian Mission:

> A real revival of religion is what this country most needs—in such a revival we would find a solution to all of our problems, whether political, economic or social. . . .
>
> God grant that the mission you and your co-workers are about to undertake will hasten the revival of Christianity.

The urgency of such a religious revival—such a rededication of citizens and Nation to the practice of Christianity—was stressed but a few days earlier by Dr. Rufus W. Weaver, Chief Chaplain of the Army and Navy, who said that a "strengthening of faith in God" is the only foundation on which "our civilization is to be saved."

* * *

It would be well if the prayers which open the United States Senate and House of Representatives every day they meet were as fully reported as are the debates on the floor. These prayers are today expressing with renewed meaning something of democracy's dependence upon spirituality without which democracy becomes selfish and impotent. It was with these words that the Senate Chaplain, the Rev. ZeBarney T. Phillips, opened the first session of the Seventy-seventh Congress:

> Almighty and everlasting God, we beseech Thee to be with the members of the Congress here assembled in Thy name and presence. Save them from all ignorance, pride, and prejudice in their deliberations. Make them to be men of insight, whose eyes being open to every possibility of service to their country, they may not be taken unawares by the unseen. As we all strive for the security of our Nation, may we station sentinels at the gates of our life to warn us of the approach of foes that would destroy the security of our souls.

These words are an appeal to use our understanding of spiritual truth in order that this democracy's motives and acts may be clarified—may be brought into harmony with that Mind which gives unity and power.

Those who discern the spiritual power of Christianity know that theirs is a special responsibility at this moment in world affairs. They know that America's course will be clear as its motives are free from hatred and its thinking is free from fear. The intelligence of the one omnipotent Mind is available to those who sufficiently desire it. Wherever this desire is expressed, it is an invitation to Christian leadership: it is an invitation to a prayerful people.

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